The New-York Times.

VOL. XII—NO. 3542. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1863. PRICE THREE CENTS.

NEW-ORLEANS AND KEY WEST.

Arrival of the Bio Bio and the St. Mary's.

Preparations for the Advance Up the Mississippi.

Success of Gen. Weitzel at Berwick's Bay.

The Rebel Iron-Clad Gunboat Cotton Captured and Destroyed.

Probable Capture of the Entire Rebel Force in that Vicinity.

UNION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

Indorsement of the President's Emancipation Proclamation.

The steamship Bio Bio, from New-Orleans on the 1[?] inst., via Havana, arrived here yesterday.

The United States transport steamship St. Mary, Wm. H. Talbot, Commander, left New-Orleans at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 20th, arrived at Key West on the afternoon of the 23d and left again at noon on the following day, arriving at Sandy Hook yesterday.

The St. Mary brings a large mail and fifty passengers from New-Orleans, also a mail from Key West.

The steamship [?], from New-York for New-Orleans, arrived at Key West on the morning of the 24th.

Jan. 2[?], when 10 miles to the northward of [?], passed a large propeller bound South.

The United States gunboat Tioga, Capt. Clary, arrived at Key West on the 2[?]d, with a valuable prize, the British steamer Pearl, captured off the Bahamas.

The following vessels of war were at Key West: Frigate St. Lawrence, (flag-ship,) steamers [?], Tioga, Penguin, Magnolia, Hendrick Hudson.

New-Orleans advices state that Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with a heavy force, some twenty regiments. His command was composed largely of green troops, and he was drilling them. There was a strong force at Carrollton, under Gen. Sherman.

Maj.-Gen. Banks was still in New-Orleans. He had relieved Gen. Butler's order, taking certain rebel assessments for the support of the poor, had cautioned the public against offering insult to the soldiers, and in several acts had indicated a vigorous administration.

The Delta of the 17th inst., says:

"The news from Berwick's Bay, last evening, brought official confirmation of the total destruction of the rebel iron-clad steamer Cotton, in the Bayou Teche, by the land and naval forces, under the command of Gen. Godfrey Weitzel. She was blown to atoms, and there is an end to this formidable vessel, which has been a kind of [?] in the way of the advance of any forces on the Teche. Gen. Weitzel has succeeded in getting a heavy force in the enemy's rear, thereby completely flanking them, and their entire overthrow in that section is only a question of a few days' time. The rebel force is smaller than was at first supposed. Gen. Weitzel has ascertained that it consists of only 1,100 infantry, about 1,000 cavalry, and three pieces of artillery."

Jacob Barker had appealed to the Major-General several times for permission to revive the Advocate, but Gen. Banks will not permit the publication of that rebel sheet again.

Business was dull. The market was overstocked. Coffee was cheaper in New-Orleans than in New-York, and the same was true of other commodities. There were a great many speculators from the North, but they were doing little or nothing. Until the Mississippi was fairly open, there would be no general revival of trade.

Gen. Hamilton, Military Governor of Texas, had addressed a large Union meeting in New-Orleans, on the night of the 14th. Mr. Durant, the lawyer, followed in an able speech. The meeting was very largely attended, and all the speakers went for the Union, negro or no negro.

The transport ships Pocahontas, Aquilla, Lucasta, T. O. [?] and bark [?] have arrived at New-Orleans.

The steamer George Washington, with New-York dates to the 10th, arrived out on the 2[?]th, and her news was issued at once in an extra sheet from the Delta.

The public receptions given to Gen. Butler, and the indorsement of his administration by the President, had given the Union men great satisfaction.

There was nothing new from Galveston.

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.

Active Operations Beginning—Affairs up the River—The Galveston Affair—The Rebel Pilot—Gen. Banks' New Orders—The Condition of New-Orleans—News from Texas and Mexico—Great Union Demonstration—Rumored Fight near Pattersonville.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 14, 1863.

The gloomy cloud of despondency which had, for many days past, hung over the loyalists here, like a dark incubus, was, on Monday, suddenly dispelled by the news which reached us, through Southern sources, of the doings of Rosecrans. There had been so much crowing and "Bragg" over our supposed misfortunes among the rebels here, it had been so implicitly believed that we had met with some overwhelming disaster with Grant and Rosecrans that, coming on the top of the hideous affair at Galveston, the stoutest and most sanguine hearts began to be touched by despair. Now all is changed.

As if already catching the contagion of good news, our hitherto apparently dormant energies seem to have been roused into new life, and I have seen and heard more, during the last forty-eight hours, of preparations for decisive and immediate action, both on land and water, than I have ever witnessed since we landed here. Not only is there now every appearance of our actually going at the formidable work before us up the river, but a keen eye is being kept upon Berwick's Bay and Thibodeaux, in the Lafourche district, to the southwest of us, upon which the rebels are known to have been, for some time past, contemplating a movement, and in formidable numbers.

Augur, with his Staff, proceeded to Baton Rouge to-day, on a trip of inspection, so that you may look out now for stirring events in this latitude, and that right speedily.

AFFAIRS UP THE RIVER.

Nothing of any consequence has occurred at Baton Rouge since the date of my last, beyond the necessary drilling and organization of our forces. These are all represented, by an officer just from there, as being in the best health and spirits, strongly intrenched against any demonstration from the enemy, and only longing to go into action. Gen. Grover has already succeeded in organizing formidable disciplined troops out of the material intrusted to him. Col. Chickering, it is reported, is to be an acting Brigadier-General; and that officer is so beloved by his soldiers that such promotion will afford great satisfaction. The people are returning slowly to Baton Rouge, and a few stores are opened.

THE GALVESTON DISASTER.

Nothing new has come to us respecting the state of things at Galveston, although we are hourly expecting tidings of great importance. As soon as Admiral Farragut had recovered his breath from so stunning a blow, he dispatched the Brooklyn to Galveston, and after her the Owasco, Clifton, Sciota and others. It is to be hoped that those among these boats which, a few days ago, left that place in such terrible disgrace, will not come back to us until they have either captured or sunk the Harriet Lane, or otherwise wiped out the stain on the fair name of our navy.

In my former account I omitted to do justice to one little craft which at least tried to do her best, although at the time in no condition to take any part in a naval engagement. I allude to the small gunboat Sachem, Capt. Amos Johnson. At the time of the attack the Sachem was at anchor in the bay for repairs, after being duly inspected by the engineers. Her boiler crown sheet was burnt out, her engine quite out of order, and the vessel in other respects badly in need of repairs. When the fight began, however, this gallant little craft was the only one which, with the exception of the Harriet Lane and the schooner Corypheus, made any attempt at all at self-defense.

The Sachem was so placed that she managed at the same time to reply to the batteries directed against her from the shore, and also to pour her shot among the boats of rebels who were crowding and overwhelming our brave fellows on the wharf. She fired off at least 120 shells—with what effect we have not, of course, any means of knowing. The schooner Corypheus also did the best she could, and kept up a brisk fire against the shore batteries. As to the other gunboats, all I can learn from any one who witnessed the transaction is, that the flagship Westfield—the farthest off, and several miles away from any danger—deliberately committed suicide by setting fire to turpentine poured over her decks, and that the Owasco, after having valiantly fired one or two distant shots in the direction of the Harriet Lane, turned round and came home to New-Orleans with the Clifton and the others. But the public have swallowed quite enough of Galveston. So, let us make one more wry face, then try and forget the taste of the nasty thing.

But, before dismissing the subject, it is my duty to call attention to one circumstance, which excites the utmost indignation of every loyal man in the community. I told you, in my last letter, of how the Cambria had captured the rebel pilot, who was trying to lure her to her ruin, and her men to the death of felons—(for they were Texan refugees)—the same man who directed the rebel boats in their attack on the Harriet Lane—the same who openly boasted that he had himself captured and taken to shore, as prisoners, the boat's crew of six men from the Cambria; one of them the famous Texan refugee, "Nicaragua Smith," whose life is not worth one pinch of snuff as soon as he gets into the hands of the enemy. This man Payne—his hands yet reeking with the blood of our brave men—was brought here as prisoner on board the Cambria, thence transferred to the flagship Hartford, and finally to the charge of the Provost-Marshal. A day or two after, on expressing a desire to go and see this man in prison, a Texan gentleman told me he had met and spoken to the said Payne that very day, in the public streets; that he was out on parole, and was, at that time, going a round of visits with a well-dressed friend.

I make no comments; I know not on whom the blame rests, if any there be. But I will ask the question which is agitating hundreds of loyal breasts here, whether this dangerous man should not have been kept in close confinement, his life a hostage for any one of our men who may be murdered by the enemy, instead of being permitted to go at large—to be lionized among our enemies here, and then to go off with any amount of information disastrous to our cause? I will ask, further, if this is how one of our men, similarly situated, would be treated in the hands of the enemy? I will put yet another question, which everybody is asking: Is this war, or is it mere trifling with the lives of our people?

GEN. BANKS' NEW ORDERS.

The Unionists of New-Orleans were, this morning, much elated by the issue of the new orders, which I herewith inclose, and which you will find afford pretty good proof that our commander knows very well just when to "put his foot down." They also show that the rebel emissaries and abettors here are not going to carry everything before them, as they evidently were fancying they could. These orders came not one day too soon; for it was already evident to every one—not born an idiot—that the city could not possibly go on in its present condition, without suddenly plunging back into the hideous anarchy from which it was dragged only by the strong arm of Gen. Butler.

PRESENT CONDITION OF NEW-ORLEANS.

In support of the above assertions, I mean to give you a few plain facts, leaving you and your readers to draw your own conclusions.

The rebel papers, which, under Butler's administration, never dared to show their proclivities, have for weeks past been coming out daily with the most offensive comments upon the state of affairs. Their "extras," containing the most lying announcements of disasters to our forces—culled from rebel sheets—are shouted and insolently flaunted in our faces at every street corner, and at every turn, indoors or out. Look at your back files, and you will see that while, a few weeks ago, the intended words of contempt, "Yankee," "Abolitionist," &c., were never used, there are no other terms now for men who wish to uphold instead of destroying their country. In the same way, parties who, under the formidable Butler, were talked of as "rebels," are now fondly alluded to with "we," "our," &c.

The poor, amounting (so I am informed by those who have had to do with them) to some 30,000, who had hitherto been employed, or to a great extent relieved by money taken from the pockets of our open enemies, were already cut loose, subjected to all sorts of privations, and becoming quite clamorous. We all know what a starving population is capable of, especially in a community like this, where hundreds of wicked men would wish nothing better than to employ such inflammable material for the furtherance of their own ends.

To such a pitch had the audacity of Secessionists reached, that they had already commenced the process of ordering loyalists away from the city under threats of violence. A reverend gentleman who has passed a large portion of his life in the South—whose family lately owned one of the most magnificent sugar plantations in Louisiana, has been "warned" off for no reason whatever, but having manumitted his slaves, and not devoutly believing in the divinity of Slavery. This gentleman showed me a letter addressed to him, by parties whom he well knew, openly ordering him to quit the city immediately, as there were plenty of men who cared nothing for life who were determined to take his if he remained! This was thought important enough to bring to the knowledge of Gen. Banks, who, I believe, bound over the threatener in $10,000 to keep the peace.

In the streets, at the theatres, and everywhere are to be seen ladies boldly displaying the well-known secesh badge. In an evening's ramble, not only is the ear greeted by disloyal songs from private houses, in every direction, but people even dare to parade the streets, singing their treason openly. On the evening of the 7th, a crowd of men actually passed the St. Charles Hotel and Gen. Banks' headquarters, singing aloud the "Bonnie blue flag," with the chorus: "Hurrah for Southern rights!"

That we have not yet heard of any homicides appears to me little short of miraculous, for it is fast becoming impossible for any one in United States uniform to move anywhere without being wilfully and outrageously insulted.

On the evening of the 8th I went with a friend to get some refreshment, in a perfectly respectable oyster saloon, on Gravier-street, near the St. Charles Hotel. We had scarcely sat down when a man came in, accompanied by another, and commenced brandishing his right arm about, as he cried out, "Hurrah for Stonewall Jackson! Hurrah for Lee! Those are the men," &c. Three or four United States officers were seated along the same table with us, near the door, we being at the end of the room. I saw at once that a serious row was breeding, for the outrage was simply unendurable.

After some two or three minutes of this fellow's impudence, one of the officers—a Surgeon of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, I afterward learned—went up to him and said threateningly: "You shan't use that language here; clear out or I'll make you." As the man seemed preparing to resist and defy him, the officer boldly seized him by the shoulders, and, by main force, shoved him out of the place, where he was laid hold of by two policemen and taken to the lock-up.

Two other incidents of precisely the same character to what had here passed under my own notice occurred, on the very same day, to two different officers, friends of mine, in the St. Charles Hotel, and any quantity of others are constantly transpiring all over the town. To such an extent is this demonstration carried that it not unfrequently happens to an officer who enters a store to purchase anything, to be left standing at the door without any one approaching to know what he wants; and one officer of our flagship here actually told me, a day or two ago, that he comes ashore now in civilian's dress, because he was constantly hearing such insulting language wherever he passed to and fro, that he thought it the only way to avoid being drawn into serious street encounters.

These things may all appear trifles, but—if I may apply to "revolution" what Sir Joshua Reynolds said of "perfection,"—"trifles go to make revolution, but revolution is no trifle."

Without wishing to pen one word derogatory to the administration of Gen. Banks—who has, doubtless, been merely testing in what spirit the people here would receive a more lenient treatment than that to which they had been accustomed—it is not too much to say that in Butler's time no one would have dared to commit any one of the above-named offences; because it was known full well that such sure, speedy, and severe punishment would have followed the act, as to make it too foolish to be attempted.

The testimony of the police themselves is worth having in this respect. Said one to another, in my hearing—"If things go on like this, we shall have lively times." "Yes, Sir," replied the other, turning to me; "a few weeks ago, we could have spread our beds, and laid down in the street there all night to sleep, for all the use we were of; but it aint so now." Let us hope that the new orders of Gen. Banks will introduce us to an entirely new state of things; or, rather, restore us to that quiet and peaceable condition, which has been only temporarily disturbed by the slight confusion naturally belonging to every sudden change of administration.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

I was yesterday shown a very important letter from one holding a high position on the Mexican frontier, near the Rio Grande, and addressed to a distinguished party here. The purport of the letter was not only to show the friendly feeling entertained toward us among the Mexicans, but to prove that the brave Texans are as brim full of hope and energy as ever, in spite of the shameful manner in which our Government has hitherto left them to carry on an unequal struggle against their haughty and insolent taskmasters.

It appears that considerable numbers of them have escaped, and are continually escaping, into the friendly borders of Mexico—that they have organized a respectable body of cavalry, who are keeping the whole frontier in continual excitement, all the way to San Antonio, and that it only requires our Government to reach out its protecting arm to gather a host of hardy and undaunted freemen to chase every rebel from the soil they are polluting.

The letter says that the rebels are terribly frightened since Gov. Hamilton went to the North; that they dread his well-known influence, and look upon it as one of the most serious blows their cause ever received. Had we landed even a comparatively small force at Fort Brown some few months ago, that small nucleus would have already swelled into an army by the rush of free Texans to our ranks, and desertions from the hated conscription of the enemy; we should have completely blocked all the aid they have been receiving through the Mexican frontier, and have laid the ground-work for redeeming the whole of that important part of the Republic.

But there is yet time, although we have not one hour to lose. France is intriguing down there, and the time may soon come when even landing troops upon our own territory may assume the shape of a menace to her, and a cause of quarrel. The Texans are literally pining to get at the enemy. These men are none of your fancy, parade soldiers. They are wronged, plundered, oppressed, bleeding freemen, carrying their lives in their right hands, and thirsting for the blood of wretches who have brought horrors upon them and their hapless families, of which we of the North have but a very remote conception. They are a noble race of men, accustomed to toil and danger from their infancy, loving liberty as intensely as they abhor Slavery,—and they can do their own fighting, if we only give them the material aid they have a right to demand.

The case of Mr. Leonard Pierce, Jr., the United States Consul at Matamoras, is one which should long since have commanded the attention of our Government, and should at once be taken up by the people of the North. Our sympathy for the suffering poor of Lancashire is noble; but we have, at our own doors, fellow-citizens suffering equal horrors through sheer devotion to our cause, and such people have a prior claim upon our assistance. All the poor refugees running from Texas are crowding for aid upon Mr. Pierce, a man enjoying the magnificent salary of one thousand dollars per annum! I am credibly informed that this noble gentleman has already spent three or four times that sum out of his own means, but finds himself utterly unable to afford the relief his goodness of heart dictates. Are there no rich patriots and philanthropists to take this matter immediately in hand?

UNION DEMONSTRATION.

One of the most interesting assemblages I was ever present at, took place this evening, in the large lyceum, at the top of the City Hall building. It was on the occasion of Gov. Hamilton's being invited to address the Unionists of New-Orleans on the great questions of the day.

Owing to the nature of the subject to be discussed, the locality in which the occurrence would take place, the very excited state of public feeling, and the well-known character and antecedents of the distinguished speaker, I confess I went to the meeting fully expecting to find it a boisterous one. Never was I more deceived. A more orderly, intelligent, respectable and thoughtful assemblage I never beheld in my life; and among the dense crowd I noticed a considerable proportion of ladies.

I do not intend to analyze the speech of Gov. Hamilton—of which I send you a full report elsewhere,—beyond saying that it was marked by all that calm, logical and convincing reasoning for which the speaker is so remarkable. Forcible as his arguments were, they were introduced with exceeding tact and delicacy, and drew rapturous applause throughout.

But, oh! it would have stiffened the backbones of some of your Northern patriots, and brought a blush upon their doughty faces to have listened to some of the speakers who followed. Gray-headed old gentlemen—Southerners and slaveholders all—men with property in negroes ranging from $10,000 to $80,000 and upwards, stood upon that platform, and raising their aged hands, trembling with emotion as they pointed to the glorious banner above them, swore that before they would see that banner humbled, the inheritance of their fathers destroyed, and human liberty jeopardized, they would see Slavery perish forever. One old gentleman said that he scorned to take refuge behind any exceptions that the President's Proclamation might intend; that if freedom was granted to one, it should granted to all. He then modestly informed us that he had, only a few days ago, called all his slaves together, told them of the great change contemplated, and given them all their unconditional freedom.

To me there was something intensely pathetic in all I saw and heard at this meeting. As I gazed upon the splendid, full-length portrait of Washington, forming the background to the platform, each venerable speaker seemed to me a living, connecting link with the first glorious era of American history. As I listened to their bold utterances—words that, a short time ago, would on that very spot have caused them to be torn to pieces,—thought of all they had endured and were enduring,—of their property ruined, friendships lost, affections rooted up, and all through pure devotion to their country, and principles—how immeasurably did their patriotism soar above that of some of those noisy, ranting, time-serving Northern politicians! I came away with one conviction deeply rooted in my mind: Whatever may be the result of this struggle, whatever new horrors may be in store for us all, so long as such sentiments could be listened to in New-Orleans, and from such high sources—not only listened to, but vehemently applauded—Slavery is forever dead in the State of Louisiana!

FIGHT AT PATTERSONVILLE.

I was about concluding my letter when the news suddenly came of an engagement having occurred between Weitzel's Division and the enemy at Pattersonville, a few miles beyond the town of Brashier, on Berwick's Bay. From all I can at present glean from the hurried accounts, it appears that Gen. Weitzel's Division went over from Brashier to above Pattersonville, on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the gunboats Diana, Calhoun, Kinsman and New London, under Capt. Buchanan. The celebrated rebel iron-clad boat Cotton is near there in the Bayou Teche, but with obstructions preventing her descent or our ascending to meet her.

On arriving at the location beyond Pattersonville on Tuesday morning, Gen. Weitzel attacked the rebel cavalry pickets, killing some 5 or 6 and capturing 40, and then bivouacked for the night. This morning heavy firing was heard, some distance hence, in the immediate neighborhood of Pattersonville, and sounded—so my informant says—as if both our artillery and gunboats were engaged. I leave this early in the morning to gain particulars, and as this letter will go by the Bio Bio before I can return, I must leave all further information for my next.

NEMO.

GEN. BANKS' ORDERS.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1863.

General Orders No. 7.—The United States Commission of Relief for the City of New-Orleans represents to the Commanding General "that the necessities of the poor are as urgent to-day as at any former period." Assessments upon property furnish at this time the only means for the relief of this class of people, and those who have publicly and voluntarily contributed financial aid, advice and example to destroy public peace and deprive the poor of the means of employment and support may be justly required to relieve their wants, and solace their suffering.

For this reason and purpose, the Commanding General confirms the assessments levied by General Orders, No. 165, dated Dec. 9, 1862, and requires prompt payment thereof. Col. S. B. Holabird, Chief Quartermaster, is charged with the execution of this order.

Property thus applied will be a subject of equitable consideration hereafter. It is believed that a liberal extension of trade, by furnishing employment to labor, will relieve the public from further involuntary contributions for the support of the poor. The funds will be appropriated exclusively to public charity; their disbursement closely scrutinized, and every possible care taken to limit expenditures to the indigent and worthy. A Commission representing private and public interests is charged with the investigation of the subject, and its report will be made public forthwith.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1863.

General Orders No. 8.—Upon the report of the Commission appointed on the 25th day of December, 1862, to consider the subject of sequestered property and estates, it is ordered:

1. No further seizures of property will be made, except upon claims for debts due the Government, without orders from these headquarters.

2. The Commission will sell at public auction all property in its possession that has not been or may not be claimed or released, except such as may be required for the use of the army, and turn over the proceeds thereof to the Chief Quartermaster, subject to further orders. The Commission will cause to be sold, as it may deem best, the crops of any plantations worked under permits from the Government, and pay over to the parties working them a part of the proceeds, not exceeding one-fourth, until after the Commission is satisfied that their contracts have been properly carried out, and take such other measures in regard to such plantations as may be necessary, not involving the Government in any expense beyond its interest in the crops.

3. Persons working plantations under orders from the Government will account to the Commission herein named for the whole crop, and the proceeds to which the Government is entitled, when realized by the Commission, are to be added to the fund in the hands of the Quartermaster.

4. All supplies in the hands of commercial agencies in the city or country will be sold as speedily as practicable, the receipts to be applied to the payment of salaries of agents, who will be discharged and paid, and the balance placed in the hands of the Quartermaster. Claims of the Government upon crops for supplies advanced to planters and other parties will be collected forthwith, and all unsettled claims will be placed in the hands of the Chief Quartermaster for collection.

5. Abandoned estates may be placed in the charge of overseers or other persons, upon such terms and conditions as to profits and labor as may be deemed just and expedient by the Commission, upon full consideration of the rights of the Government and all other parties in interest.

6. All property, real or personal, liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress, will, upon proper representation and complaint, as provided by law, be adjudicated and disposed of by the order of the District Court provisionally established by the President, in pursuance of the acts of Congress.

7. All products of the country sent to the City of New-Orleans in good faith, may be sold at market prices, by the proprietors or their factors, for legal currency of the United States, without restriction or confiscation. Planters will find it for their interest to forward their crops to New-Orleans rather than to dispose of them on the plantations.

8. Plantation supplies and other articles not contraband of war, necessary to the working of estates, or the support of loyal persons, may be purchased in open markets by planters or agents in quantities not inconsistent with the interests and safety of the Government, for consumption within the lines of the army, upon the approval and order of the Commission herein named. This privilege is accorded to well disposed persons as a measure of relief. Its execution will be closely scrutinized, and its abuse will be summarily punished with the most rigorous severity known to military law. Officers of the army are directed, and naval and civil officers are requested, to assist in enforcing the faithful observance of this order.

9. Col. B. G. [?], Chief Commissary, Lieut.-Col. D. H. Strother, A. D. C., and Capt. W. Sumner [?], A. D. C., are charged with the responsibilities and duties of the Commission herein named, from and after this day. By command of

Major-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant-Colonel, A. A. G.

Headquarters, Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 12, 1863.

General Orders No. 9.—1. Any person registered as a public enemy of the United States within this Department, will be permitted to withdraw such designation and description, upon taking the oath of allegiance; and any person who may have been unable to take the oath within the time prescribed by previous orders, will, upon satisfactory proof of the facts, be admitted to that privilege, upon application to the Provost Marshal General.

2. All commanding officers of this Department who have captured or who shall capture prisoners of war, are directed to make duplicate lists thereof, giving, wherever possible, the name, rank, company, regiment and brigade of each prisoner, the place and time of capture, and the name of the officer by whom captured. One copy of the list will be sent to the Provost-Marshal-General, and the other will be sent to these headquarters, through the proper channels.

3. It is provided by the general cartel of exchange, accepted July 22, 1862, "that all prisoners, of whatever arm of service, are to be exchanged or paroled in ten days from the time of the capture, if it be practicable to transfer them within their own lines in that time; if not, as soon after as practicable."

4. Commanding officers will give their attention to the comfort and health of prisoners of war while they remain in their charge. By command of

MAJ.-GEN. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Headquarters Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, Jan. 13, 1863.

Notice is hereby given by the Commanding General of this Department, that offensive personal demonstrations, by language or conduct of any character, by persons of any class whatever, with the intention of giving personal offence, or tending to disturb the public peace, are forbidden, and will be punished with relentless severity. Parents will be held responsible for the respectful conduct of their children, and prompt measures will be taken to fasten upon the proper parties any act of this character. All persons who may be witnesses to such conduct are directed, as a measure of public peace, to give information thereof to the Provost-Marshal, or at these Headquarters. By command of Maj.-Gen. BANKS.
Richard B. Irwin, Lieut.-Col., Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

UNION MEETING IN NEW-ORLEANS.

From the True Delta, Jan. 17.

There was a grand demonstration of the friends of the Union last night at the St. Charles Theatre. The building was crowded to its fullest capacity, the dress circle being filled with Louisiana's fair daughters, who manifested a lively interest in the speeches and proceedings. Gen. Banks and many members of his staff were present, as also His Excellency Gov. Shepley. On the stage was a host of our most worthy and honorable citizens, acting as Vice-Presidents and officers of the meeting.

The meeting was called to order by appointing E. [?], Esq., President, and reading a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

A Committee was then appointed to draft resolutions to be submitted to the meeting; when, in answer to loud calls from all quarters of the house, Thomas J. Durant, Esq., made his appearance on the stage, and although unprepared, made a very eloquent and telling speech, which was interrupted frequently by loud outbursts of applause. Mr. Durant closed by reading the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The rapidity of events and changes during the progress of the present rebellion constantly brings us into new relations and circumstances, which render appropriate new expressions of opinions; therefore be it

Resolved, That, until the breaking out of this wicked rebellion, no people under Heaven enjoyed a greater share of national prosperity and individual happiness than the people of the United States, and of Louisiana; that from the Government of the Union we had never received aught but protection and favor; and history can point out no just cause of complaint on which the rebellion was founded.

Resolved, That we here again reiterate our hostility to the doctrine of secession, whose bloody and forlorn results are now ravaging the South; and we again proclaim our unwavering fidelity to the United States, its Government and Constitution.

Resolved, That we firmly adhere to, and will never abandon the great American ideas of the political and geographical unity of the Republic; and that, as citizens of a State belonging to the Union by treaty, by purchase, by law and right, we desire and claim no greater privilege than to be enrolled once more as a State of the American Union.

Resolved, That no more unfounded pretext for a rebellion was ever invented, than that devised to inflame the minds of the Southern people and precipitate them into revolution, by persuading them that the institution of Slavery in the States was about to be assailed by the Government of the Union; a falsehood which the rebel Commissioners, Rost, Yancey and Mann, were compelled to acknowledge in their communications with European powers.

Resolved, That we are prepared to sustain the Government of the Union in all measures adopted for the suppression of the rebellion, and that we fully approve the war measures set out in the Proclamation of the President of Jan. 1, 1863, as one called for by the exigencies of the case, consummating at once an act of justice to one class, and inflicting at the same time on another class persisting in rebellion the blow best calculated to reduce them to obedience to the laws.

The last resolution was received and indorsed by loud and long continued cheering, and when the President submitted them as a whole for adoption, the entire house gave forth a deafening "Aye."

IMPORTANT FROM VICKSBURGH.

Gen. McClernand's Forces Landed in Sight of the City.

Two Brigades at Work Enlarging the "Cut-off."

Chicago, Thursday, Jan. 29.

A special dispatch from Cairo says that information has been received that Gen. McClernand's forces have landed on the Louisiana side of the Mississippi River, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of the City of Vicksburgh.

Two brigades were engaged, when the informant left, in opening the famous "cut-off" which is to make Vicksburgh no longer a port of entry.

The river is now bank full at Vicksburgh.

Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday for below with one division.

Activity in the Department of the East.—Maj.-Gen. Wool was at his apartment at the St. Nicholas Hotel during yesterday, having returned from Albany on the previous night. Throughout the day the attendance of visitors was unusually large. Mayor [?], of Boston, paid his respects in the afternoon. In the morning Assistant Secretary of War Watson had an extended interview and discussion upon business relating to the conduct of the Department of the East. He fully appreciated the able manner in which Gen. Wool has thus far discharged the duties of his office, and was confident that the Government would view with favor the system which he proposes to inaugurate. While recognizing the claims of loyal citizens, he is determined that all parties who openly or clandestinely oppose the military movements shall be summarily dealt with.

IMPORTANT FROM PORT ROYAL.

The Ericsson Monitor Montauk at Work.

Expedition to Capture the Rebel Steamer Nashville.

A Prospective Engagement with the Shore Batteries and the Ram Fingal.

Attempts to Run the Charleston Blockade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

Port Royal, Monday, Jan. 26, 1863.

The steamship Star of the South leaves here for New-York to-day, much to my regret, as I hoped to send by her an account of an expedition in which the monitor Montauk is the chief actor, and of the result of which I shall probably this evening have the particulars. The Montauk left Port Royal harbor early on Saturday last, in tow of the gunboat James Adger, bound for the Ogeechee River, a small stream emptying into Ossabaw Sound, about twenty miles south of Tybee Island. Her object, I am told, is to destroy or capture the rebel blockade-running steamer Nashville, which has been waiting a chance to get to sea ever since last Fall, with a cargo of cotton. As the Nashville is under the protection of a shore battery, and of the ram Fingal, otherwise called the State of Georgia, there is likely to be some fighting, in which the Montauk will have an excellent opportunity of testing the destructive capacity of her fifteen and eleven-inch Dahlgren guns. Yesterday, one of the most melancholy and opaque of fogs hung over this entire region all day, and under its cover it is likely that the obstructions which have been put in the river were removed, and the torpedoes and other infernal contrivances rendered harmless.

By the bye, the highly-distinguished position of Superintendent of Torpedoes in the Confederate service is filled by one Ives, brother of Dr. Malcolm Ives, the celebrated Fort Lafayette correspondent of the New-York Herald, formerly a Lieutenant of Engineers in the United States service, and Treasurer of the Washington Monument Fund, when every Post-office in the country was supplied with a box, into which the patriotic had the opportunity of depositing pennies, when pennies were more plentiful than now, to be used in constructing that national work. It may not be out of place just now to inquire what Ives did with the money, which must have amounted to a very handsome sum, as it has never been accounted for, and the contributors would be relieved of the suspense which they feel respecting the manner of its expenditure, even should the unpalatable fact come out that these funds had been devoted to the service of the Southern Confederacy. So much parenthetically, and, returning to the fog, I can only say that should it turn out that the Montauk's mission was aided by that damp and murky visitor, we shall hereafter look more kindly on its presence. This morning the sound of heavy guns was heard far away to the southward of Fort Pulaski, which Col. Barton, commanding the garrison, interprets as the action taking place. We expect the Montauk back to-morrow, with the Nashville in tow, or the report of her destruction and that of the Fingal also, to prevent them falling into our hands, and her low iron-floored decks covered with guns taken from the batteries on shore. Everybody is immoderately sanguine down here since the advent of iron-clads and the promise of active operations in the department.

The sloop-of-war Powhatan arrived on Saturday evening from the blockading fleet off Charleston, and reports that on the night of Saturday, the 17th inst., two vessels attempted to run through the fleet. One was the schooner [?], with a cargo of naval stores, and she is now in this harbor a prize to one of the cruisers. The other was the steamer Huntress, having a full cargo of cotton on board. The night being dark the steamer had a fair chance of avoiding the blockading fleet, and got a good start before she was discovered. Chase was given, however, and in the eagerness of the Captain of the Huntress to escape he caused the engineer to feed the furnaces with resin or other inflammable stuff, and the vessel consequently took fire and was consumed. Her crew were all picked up by boats from the Quaker City.

The steamer Matanzas, Capt. Liesegang, arrived this morning from Fortress Monroe with the One Hundred and Fifteenth New-York Regiment on board, forming the first part of the reinforcements for Gen. Hunter's command.

The following communication from Gen. Saxton, concerning the First South Carolina Volunteers, has just come into my hands:

Beaufort, S. C., Jan. 2[?], 1863.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Dear Sir: I have the honor to report that the organization of the First Regiment of South Carolina Volunteers is now completed. The regiment is light infantry, composed of ten companies of about eighty-six men each, armed with muskets, and officered by white men. In organization, drill, discipline and morale, for the length of time it has been in service, this regiment is not surpassed by any white regiment in this Department. Should it ever be its good fortune to get into action, I have no fears but it will win its own way to the confidence of those who are willing to recognize courage and manhood, and vindicate the wise policy of the Administration, in putting these men into the field, and giving them a chance to strike a blow for the country and their own liberty. In no regiment have I ever seen duty performed with so much cheerfulness and alacrity. As sentinels they are peculiarly vigilant. I have never seen in any body of men such enthusiasm and deep-seated devotion to their officers as exists in this. They will surely go wherever they are led. Every man is a volunteer, and seems fully persuaded of the importance of his service to his race. In the organization of this regiment I have labored under difficulties which might have discouraged one who had less faith in the wisdom of the measure, but I am glad to report that the experiment is a complete success. My belief is, that when we get a footing on the mainland, regiments may be raised which will do more than any now in service, to put down this rebellion.

I have sent a regiment upon an expedition to the coast of Georgia, the result of which I shall report for your information as soon as it returns.

I have the honor also to report that I have commenced the organization of the second regiment, which is to be commanded by Col. Montgomery.

I am, Sir, with great respect,
R. SAXTON, Brigadier-General.

So well satisfied is Gen. Hunter, also, that the negroes will make good soldiers, and that their services in that capacity will be of more value to the Government than in any other, that he has determined, I am informed, to enlist all the sturdy, able-bodied fellows now upon the various plantations, and let them fight for their liberties. Cotton-producing, though very important, must be deferred for the present; and while the men are fighting, their wives are to raise corn. Corn may be produced on these islands with very little outlay, either of labor or care, and the change is likely to prove a great advantage to the Commissariat Department.

H. J. W.

FROM MEXICO.

Important Address of President Juarez at the Close of the Sessions of Congress.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

THE NATION THOROUGHLY UNITED.

FRENCH SOLDIERS DESERTING.

By the latest mails received in this City from Vera Cruz, we receive a variety of important documents, throwing light upon the condition and spirit of the Mexican people and the determination of the Government. We translate several of prominent interest:

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT JUAREZ AT THE CLOSE OF THE REGULAR SESSIONS OF THE MEXICAN CONGRESS, ON THE 15TH DECEMBER.

[Translation.]

CITIZENS, REPRESENTATIVES: As you came from all the States of our Confederacy to meet in this august chamber, without any other object in view than that inspired by the danger which threatened the Republic, and for the accomplishment of the duties appertaining to the distinguished confidence which you have received from the Mexican people, so also have you given yourselves up to the assiduous discharge of your high functions in the same proportion that the political crisis became more violent and threatening. The only interruption which has occurred in the legislative duties of Congress has been that caused by the noble and patriotic desire of giving fuller solemnity and prestige to the presentation of rewards to the intrepid soldiers, who, by their immortal deeds, have conquered throughout the country an admiration which will last as long as the country itself.

The vote of confidence with which you have honored the Government of the Republic has met the most imperious exigency of the national service in the uncalled-for conflict brought by the manifest injustice of the Emperor of the French; and the manifesto which you addressed to the nation is not only a monument of reasoning and of learning, which crushes all the sophisms of the foreign invader, but is a model also of republican dignity which must have forced him to understand the manly resolution of Mexico to defend its autonomy and its honor, or perish in the attempt.

The brave warriors who cooperated in the victory of the 5th of May, either fighting against the enemy and his traitorous auxiliaries, or holding themselves firm and ready for combat within the walls of Puebla, have received from you the reward which they so well deserved.

You have also passed laws which a wise policy advised against the traitors and the acts of their spurious authorities. As for the prisoners made from the enemy, you have established the rule of conduct toward them, which they themselves shall observe. This is an irreproachable document for our invaders, and while far from inflicting any evils on persons not connected with the war, it contains the only measure which can compel the chiefs of the unjust invading expedition to respect the laws of nations, which thus far they have constantly violated.

I think I am not wrong in considering myself the faithful organ of the general opinion when I thus praise your legislative acts.

You close the first period of your sessions on the precise day set apart by our fundamental charter. This peaceful and perfect regularity, this undisturbed course of popular representation, so worthy of the highest Mexican authority, is a new and incontrovertible lesson to the enemy, who has so often and so miserably been deceived by unjustifiable representations predicting our speedy and shameful dissolution.

Encourage, then, citizen Deputies, in the bosom of your families, and in the society to which you return, the feeling of perfect security that the Government will exert the most diligent care in order to respond to the expectations of the country, and to those of its worthy representatives, by defending to the last the independence of the Republic and the integrity of our cherished institutions. BENITO JUAREZ.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT OF CONGRESS.

[Translation.]

CITIZEN PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC: Mexico exists as an independent sovereign and free nation, notwithstanding the combinations of a spurious ambition, which, associating itself with treason and perfidy, and seizing the moment when the bleeding of our painful wounds from a bloody and protracted civil war had not yet ceased, counted upon the country accepting with pleasure, weakened and fatigued as it now is after so many and deep calamities, even a foreign intervention, although it means national humiliation and dishonor.

Mexico exists, and with her own, and only her own, resources she boldly confronts the iniquitous war, which exists without cause, and which would arouse the hatred and disgust of the civilized world to the Power which brings it on, had only the law that "might makes right" less influence over the destinies of mankind. Mexico exists, and with inexperienced soldiers and citizen Generals she combats disciplined and renowned armies, and transmits to history the glorious and brilliant page which records the victories of the 5th of May. Mexico exists, and while she pours out the blood, and lavishes the wealth of her sons, in order to defend her honor and independence, she yet suffers her unarmed enemies to remain in peace, and respects the life and even the glory of the prisoners made by her arms, and gives every day an example of morality and enlightenment to those who have invaded her territory under the shallow and hypocritical pretence of introducing civilization.

Under these circumstances, and when, from our remotest States and Territories, armed citizens are flocking to defend the sacred rights of their country, how could those elected as their representatives by the people, the legislature of the Republic, neglect the fulfillment of the high duties which the Constitution has assigned them? How should it not be expected that they would give themselves to the performance of their duties with all the zeal which the Government has ascribed to them?

If the eminently national solemnity, which took place in Puebla, now Puebla de Zaragoza, on the 4th instant, interrupted for a few days the labors of Congress, it is also true that its members were there most vividly impressed with new feelings of patriotism, they were exalted by the glory of our brave soldiers, the spirit of union and harmony were consolidated by the example of that which exists in the worthy army of the East, and they returned more and more animated with the desire of promoting measures conducive to the defence of the nation.

The vote of implicit confidence which the Government has so well deserved under the full authority which has been given it to act, has not prevented the representatives of the people from initiating such legislative measures as in their judgment may contribute to so great an object, and the manifesto addressed to the Republic by its representatives has only been the genuine expression of the feeling with which the country has entered upon the task of defending itself against foreign intervention, of the true dignity with which it will resist so unjust an aggression, and of the unconquerable resolution with which it will maintain at the cost of any sacrifice the integrity of its rights.

The laws passed by the National Congress in this period of its sessions are few indeed, if their number is to be compared with the earnest wish of the Representatives to serve their country in the present crisis, which, it cannot be doubted, is one which involves the question of the life or death of the Mexican nationality; but if a scrupulous respect for the precepts of the Constitution oblige them now to adjourn, the nation has already the assurance that the very moment the presence of Congress may be necessary for the public safety, it will resume immediately the exercise of its august functions, whatever may be the obstacles, whatever the vicissitudes and misfortunes that circumstances may have created at that time.

In terminating, with constitutional regularity, the first period of its present session, Congress affords a new proof to the enemies of the country of the falsity of their announcements of its partial representation, and of its speedy and shameful dissolution. It leaves in the hands of the First Magistrate of the nation, a situation extremely difficult and of tremendous responsibilities, for the dearest, the most precious interests of the country are involved in it; but it is a situation which offers at the same time, a happy future of glory and of magnificent reward to the citizen who has so long maintained inviolable the principles of law; who knows the spirit and the power of the nation, who has a profound faith in the destinies of the country; whose great inspirations are always in conformity with those of the people; and who knows, finally, that in order that we shall not descend to nothingness in history, it is necessary resolutely, energetically, and with indomitable constancy, to meet the enemies of our country, so that we may be able to say, in future times: "Mexico exists as a nation, with honor, independent, sovereign and free." PONCIANO ARRIAGA.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE SOLDIERS AT PUEBLA ON PRESENTING TO THEM THE MEDALS OF THE VICTORY OF THE 5TH OF MAY.

[Translation.]

SOLDIERS: I come to salute you in the name of your country, which you have so gloriously served. I come to congratulate you upon the splendid victory which you have won over the enemies of the national independence. I come to decorate you with the insignia which the Republic offers you as a reward for your courage and your devotion.

While disputing the passage of the enemy on the heights of Acultzingo, and while defending this beautiful city, you have excited the gratitude and the wonder of the whole country, whose name you have thus exalted in the eyes of all nations. On the 5th of May you were but few; yet, nevertheless, you humbled the pride of troops which had been victorious in many a renowned battle. Thousands of warriors worthy of you came soon after from all parts of our country, and, united with them, you will win new laurels, and you will cause the Army of the East to become immortal.

Soldiers: Carry upon your brave breasts, and with noble pride, the medal which you receive to-day, and which will remind you both of your heroic deeds and of the great and good country which you must save at any and every cost.

Conquerors of the 5th of May—one and all—defenders of the National Independence: An unjust enemy brings us war, and advances already against us, because he thinks us weak and degraded; prepare for the fight, and prove to the proud invader that Mexico lives, and that she will never yield to the caprice of any potentate whatsoever, because she defends the cause of justice, of civilization and of humanity; and because she relies on sons so loyal and courageous as you.

Soldiers of ZARAGOZA: You will never tarnish the glory you have obtained under his command. You have his example; it will encourage you.

Your Commander now is the hero of Silao and of Calpulalpam; he will lead you to victory.

Soldiers: Long live our Independence! Long live the Republic! BENITO JUAREZ.

PUEBLA DE ZARAGOZA, Dec. 4, 1862.

CIRCULAR REGARDING PASSPORTS GIVEN TO FRENCH DESERTERS GOING TO THE INTERIOR.

[Translation.]

MEXICAN REPUBLIC, ARMY OF THE CENTRE, QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

SEC. 2. The French deserters, Charles Michel, Antour Guignole, Leonce Landres, Alexander Morell, Augustin Morell and Pedro Rolland, having been furnished with passports, since the 20th of last November, to go the State of Guanajuato and seek for employment in their profession or any other occupation they may prefer, the undersigned recommends them to you, under orders from the General-in-Chief, and expects that you will be kind to them and treat them well.

Liberty and Reform. MEXICO, Dec. 3, 1862.

JOSE J. ALVAREZ.

To the Military Commander of Guanajuato.

The Reported Defeat of the French Confirmed.

The following official dispatches give confirmation to the reports regarding the repulse of the French at Puebla:

PUEBLA, Dec. 13, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 4½ P. M.

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR: Gen. RIVERA communicates to me by express that he succeeded in laying in ambush a force of cavalry and infantry at the place called Las Vigas, that they fired upon the French at close quarters, and that the French were taken completely by surprise.

He tells me beside that he cut them up badly, and that he will report in detail hereafter. At the time the engagement occurred, there was a dense fog. The infantry was from Fiscolulam, and Gen. RIVERA reports that they behaved very well.

ORTEGA.

PUEBLA, Dec. 19, 1862.
RECEIVED IN MEXICO AT 7:45 P. M.

To the Minister of War:

Gen. RIVERA communicates to me, by express, that an encounter had taken place between his troops and the invading army, which has moved from Jalapa.

It seems that the whole of his troops were engaged. The engagement was bloody, and lasted three hours. The honor of the arms of the nation has remained untarnished, particularly if it be taken into consideration that the brave soldiers under the command of our General were less in number than the eighth part of the invaders, and that their object was to annoy the enemy coming in the direction of Perote, rather than to prevent his advance. Almost all our force was cavalry. I send you an office report. ORTEGA.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Muscle at Mozart Hall.

GLOVE FIGHT BETWEEN JOE COBURN AND BILL CLARK.

The professors and admirers of the manly art of self-defence have kept themselves for some time past particularly shady. Fights have been almost unknown, and sporting celebrities few and far between. The American Ring has, in point of fact, been under a cloud ever since the great contest for the Championship between HEENAN and SAYERS. Sundry exciting combats accomplished and matched upon the carpet in the British Home of Boxing have, however, given a new impetus to the latent love of fisticuffs, which smoulder in the bosom of so large a class of our native and imported citizens. The results are rumors of more than one important "mill" in process of arrangement, and numerous announcements of benefits where pugilistic neophytes and artists of renown pummel each other with what are called, in a spirit of facetious technicality, "the mittens."

The first important "mitten" affair of the season came off, Wednesday night, at Mozart Hall, the programme promising encounters between light skirmishers of the muscle brigade, and a special treat in the shape of a regular "glove-fight," between those respective millers of renown, JOE COBURN and BILL CLARK. Both of these distinguished public characters have acquired enviable reputation in that walk of life whereto it hath pleased the Providence which shapes their ends to call them. COBURN has had genuine battles, and has come out in them so nearly conqueror as to be looked upon as one of the best middle weights of the day. CLARK is a publican, and therefore a sinner; but he has never transgressed the laws which the Legislature of the State of New-York (to wit) hath passed against public indulgence in the pastimes of the gladiatorial arena. Still, though CLARK refrains from making a livelihood by bruising the frontispieces and injuring the kidneys of his fellow-men in serious earnest, he is favorably known as one who deftly can put up his hands and likewise impart a valuable thing or two to the inquiring mind and "mawleys" of a pupil.

Last night's set-to between these heroes was really worth seeing. There was nothing disgusting, and a great deal that was neat about it. They performed before an assemblage of spectators which, in point of respectability and social standing, would have compared favorably with any assemblage that has of late been gathered within the spacious auditorium of Mozart Hall, whilst in regard to patriotism and orderly behavior, it would not only have compared favorably but have distanced competition. Before COBURN and CLARK commenced their little fray, divers lesser lights entertained those present with some skillful efforts. Prominent among these were a well-developed youth, who was introduced as the champion of Colorado, and his name was not William Cornell Jewett but CON OREM. Young BARNEY AARON, JACK BARR and BILLY DONNELLY also deserve eulogistic mention, if their merits are to be tested by the amount of applause they received.

The principal event of the evening was said to be for $200 a side, and Messieurs COBURN and CLARK contended with each other as craftily and perseveringly as if that sum of money were really at stake. They appeared in full Ring costume, and the gloves they wore were soaked in a preparation of lamp-black, so that when either made a hit it should be an exceedingly palpable, if not an ornamental one. Each sought to achieve the palm of victory through nineteen short, but sharp and vigorous rounds. It was nip and tuck between them throughout, and absolute defeat fell to the lot of neither. COBURN got in nine good sable-patches on the countenance of CLARK, and CLARK returned the same number of inky marks upon the physiognomy of COBURN. Then COBURN obtained a final touch that smutted the end of CLARK's nose, and the laurels, whatever they were worth, were declared by the referee to have descended on his manly brow. So the matter ended; whereupon the audience dispersed, unquestionably well pleased, and with a regard for quiet and decorum that might with advantage be emulated by the crowds which sometimes crush their way out at more pretentious gatherings.

Alleged Impositions of the Manhattan Gas Light Company.

BRADY'S GYMNASIUM,
No. 20 St. Mark's-place, Eighth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow space in your valuable columns to expose one of the many thousand impositions practiced on the community by the Manhattan Gas Light Company, in their removing a meter from my premises, and thereby putting me and members of my establishment to great inconvenience, and serious loss to my business, by depriving me for a time of the use of gas—after first compelling me to leave with them a deposit of $25—next, compelling me to pay the gas bills weekly, which I have promptly done, (said bills amounting weekly to from $5 to $6) and in face of all this they sent a servant of theirs to remove the meter, said servant refusing to listen to any argument, or look at the receipted bills in my possession, and upon my applying to the Company for redress, all the satisfaction I could get was the insolent reply of the Vice-President: "Why don't you pay your bills?"

Can you inform me how long the consumers of gas and a liberal public are to be imposed upon by the imposition of this monster monopoly.

ABNER S. BRADY.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

STATED SESSION—THURSDAY,
January 29, 1863—5 o'clock P. M.

The Board met, pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall.

Present—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce.

In the absence of the President,

Councilman Hayes moved that Councilman Webster take the chair.

Which was carried.

The minutes of the two preceding meetings were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Webster—

Resolved, That the New-York Atlas be and is hereby designated as one of the Corporation papers of the City of New-York, and that the Clerk of the Common Council be and he is hereby directed to cause to be published in said paper all concurrent resolutions, ordinances, laws, or other proceedings of the Common Council, with the names of the members voting for and against, when the ayes and noes are recorded, together with the action of the Mayor thereon, and that the several executive departments and public officers of the Corporation be and they are hereby directed to cause to be published in the said New-York Atlas, all public advertisements required by law to be published under their direction; provided, however, that the compensation to be paid to the publisher of the New-York Atlas for such service shall not exceed the regular advertising rate of said paper.

Which was referred to Committee on Printing and Advertising.

By Councilman Hayes—

Resolved, That the name of Willis A. Faber, recently appointed, by resolution of the Common Council, a Commissioner of Deeds, be changed to Willis E. Faber, the same being a clerical error.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That Thomas Ryan be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Sandford—

Resolved, That William F. Bogert be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By Councilman Murray—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby directed to cause a fire hydrant to be placed in front of the house of Engine Company number Forty-eight, number two hundred and twenty-seven West Twenty-fifth-street, without delay.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman McGrath—

Resolved, that the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for a new steam engine, (Clapp's patent,) for engine company number Fifty-one. The same to be similar to that of engine company number Thirty. The cost not to exceed $3,500.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

By Councilman Cook—

Resolved, That Forty-eighth-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Joyce—

Resolved, That George W. French be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

MOTION.

Councilman Hayes moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the filling and flagging of the sidewalks opposite number two hundred and eleven West Fortieth-street, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

REPORT.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities, in favor of donating ninety-six dollars to Mary Kavanagh, widow of Francis Kavanagh, to enable her to defray the funeral expenses of her late husband.

Which was laid over.

COMMUNICATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, with statement of payment to families of volunteers for the two weeks ending January ten, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was received and ordered to be printed in the minutes.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Message from His Honor, the Mayor, transmitting color of Fifty-first Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and recommending that it be placed in the Governor's Room.

(By Board of Aldermen, communication accepted, and recommendation of His Honor, the Mayor, adopted.)

Referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Preamble relative to the decease of Washington Smith, with resolutions of respect, condolence and sympathy.

Which was concurred in.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the Comptroller to apply to apply to the Legislature for the passage of "an act to legalize certain ordinances of the Corporation of the City of New-York," being the Family Aid and Bounty ordinances.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Report of Committee on Finance, in favor of authorizing the issue of fifty thousand dollars additional of the Central Park Improvement Fund Stock.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Preamble and ordinance, creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenues and a Clerk and Deputy Clerk of Washington Market, the compensation of the Deputy Collector to be one thousand two hundred dollars, the Clerk one thousand five hundred dollars, and the Deputy Clerk one thousand dollars.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner notify the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company to remove forthwith all switches, turn-outs and rails laid within the limits of the City without permission of the authorities; in the event of their non-compliance within thirty days then the Street Commissioner to remove the rails at the expense of the Company.

Which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Preamble relative to the revised compilation of the laws of the State relating particularly to the City, up to and including 1861, prepared by the Clerk of the Common Council, with resolution that five thousand copies be printed at the expense of the Corporation, under the direction of the Clerk of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner procure an imitation thirty-two-pounder gun and carriage for the New-York City Artillery, First and Second Battalions, National Guard, State of New-York, Major S. P. Gibson commanding.

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council prepare the Annual Manual of the Corporation for the present year, and cause the same to be published under his supervision and direction.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, first, That copies of the Compilation of the Laws of the State relating to this City, compiled by the Clerk of the Common Council, be furnished to the members of the Common Council, the Heads of Departments, and the Judges; and, second, that a sufficient number be placed on sale to supply the public demand, the price per copy to be six dollars; the number to be placed on sale to be left discretionary with the Clerk of the Common Council, who shall report to the Comptroller, and place the funds in the City Treasury.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that forty dollars be appropriated to procure badges for the Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department, in addition to one hundred dollars heretofore appropriated, the original resolution contemplating the manufacture of only five badges, while seven have been ordered by the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the resolution passed by the late Board of Aldermen, complimentary to their President, be engrossed and framed, at an expense not to exceed two hundred and fifty dollars, which sum is appropriated therefor.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Clerk of the Common Council furnish the members of the Common Council with the usual books, maps and stationery, including badge of office.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Nelson Duckworth, for one hundred and twenty-three dollars, being the amount expended by him in bringing on the remains of Captain Hoagland from the field of Fredericksburgh.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Communication from the Comptroller, requesting that so much of the ordinance making the annual appropriation, as provides for the interest on a portion of the City debt, and the installments of the principal thereof becoming due and payable in one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, which by law is required to be provided for by taxation, may be enacted at once, with ordinance therefor.

Which was concurred in (by unanimous consent) by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Preamble, with an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to provide for increasing and strengthening the defence of the harbor and City of New-York."

Which was laid over, and the ordinance directed to be printed in full in the minutes.

Bill of S. O'Hara, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Election District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, relative to the death of Ex-Mayor Andrew H. Mickle, with resolutions expressive of respect for the deceased, and sympathy with the family and friends.

Which was concurred in.

Preamble, relative to the court-martial of Major-General Fitz John Porter, with resolutions. First, requesting a copy of the proceedings of the court-martial; secondly, stigmatizing the action of the Court as designed as a persecution; thirdly, expression of sympathy with and confidence in General Porter; fourthly, inviting General Porter to the hospitalities of the City; and, fifthly, directing that the preamble and resolution be transmitted to General Porter.

Which was laid over.

Bill of John Duffy, for fitting up poll of election, Ninth District, Eighteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Petition of ministers, elders and deacons, of the South Dutch Church, for the use of the Croton water to inflate their organ, with resolution that the elders and deacons of the South Dutch Church, corner of Twenty-first-street and Fifth-avenue, be allowed the use of the Croton water, for the purpose of inflating the bellows of the organ of said church, to be used under the direction of the Croton Board, provided said church pays for the use of said Croton water.

Which was referred to Committee on Croton Aqueduct Department.

Petition of the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street, near the Bowery, to have two lamps placed in front of said church, with resolution that the Street Commissioner cause two gas-lamps to be placed in front of the church corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets, without delay.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman McConnell moved that the Committee on Repairs and Supplies be discharged from the further consideration of resolution of Board of Aldermen that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Company, for forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing and so forth, to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen.

Which was carried.

The resolution was then concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—22.

Councilman Riley moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, in favor of donating the Church of the Good Shepherd, in Fifty-fourth street, seven hundred and ninety dollars, to enable them to pay an assessment.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Ordinances, in favor of adopting an ordinance creating a Deputy Collector of City Revenue, at a compensation of one thousand and two hundred dollars per annum.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Webster—1.

Resolution, that three hundred and eight dollars and fifty cents be appropriated to pay Geo. W. Roome for refreshments provided by order of the Committee on National Affairs, at the funerals of Colonel Bull, Captain Dodge, Captain Hoagland, and Major Horgan.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Keenan—1.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Hayes moved to take up the veto of His Honor the Mayor, returning unapproved resolutions appointing Jacob Ruhl and two other Commissioners of Deeds, and resolutions correcting errors in the names of nine other persons previously appointed.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved that said resolutions be adopted notwithstanding the objections of His Honor the Mayor.

Which was carried (two-thirds of all the members elected to the Board voting in favor thereof,) by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Keenan, Riley, Sandford, Webster, McVay, Gross, Brady, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Cook, Brice, Fitzgerald, Joyce—21.

Negative—Councilman Brandon—1.

Councilman Brice moved to reconsider the vote by which was laid over the ordinance from the Board of Aldermen, providing for increasing and strengthening the defence of the Harbor and City of New-York.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Councilmen Keenan, Sandford, Webster, McVay, McConnell, Repper, Houghtalin, Haviland, Cook, Brandon, Brice, Joyce—12.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Riley, Gross, Brady, Gaw, McGrath, Murray, O'Brien, Fitzgerald—10.

Councilman Brandon moved that the same be referred to Committee on National Affairs.

Which was carried.

On motion the Board then adjourned.

Whereupon the President then declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday, February second, at five o'clock P. M. JOHN A. TOWLE, Deputy Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1091, 1853, 1964, 2067, 2080½, 2154, 2176, 6014½, 2122, "J." "A." *Part III.*—Nos. 680, 1157, 667, 338, 4167, 1333, 993, 1030, 715½, 880.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 633, 775, 1030, 1335, 1319.

A Sale Held Invalid under the Statute Relative to Sales of Property of more than $50 in Value.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Allen.

George Wylie vs. John Kelly, Sheriff, &c.—This was an action of replevin for the recovery of one hundred and eighty-seven pieces of printed flannel which the defendant, as Sheriff, levied upon on the 6th of March, 1861, under an execution for about $400, issued out of the Marine Court in favor of Vincent Tilyou, Jr., against Thomas Monroe and Thos. J. Davis, composing the firm of Thomas Monroe & Co., then in business in Broad-street.

The plaintiff claimed to have bought the goods of Messrs. Thomas Monroe & Co. on the 28th of February, 1861, on account of a debt due him from them, and that he left the goods with Mr. Davis for sale on his account. The plaintiff produced a bill of parcel for the goods, but it was not signed by Monroe & Co., and it appeared that the possession of the goods had not been changed.

The bill of goods also showed that a credit of ten months was allowed to the plaintiff on his purchase, and there was no evidence that the amount of the purchase had been actually applied to cancel any indebtedness due to the plaintiff. On this state of facts, counsel for the Sheriff moved for a dismissal of the complaint, or that the jury be directed to render a verdict in his favor, upon the ground that the sale was invalid under the statute relative to sales of property of more than $50 in value; and also that the want of change of possession had not been explained sufficiently to entitle the plaintiff to go to the jury upon the question of the *bona fides*, even if the sale to the plaintiff had been made in such a manner as to make it a valid sale between the parties. The Court held that the plaintiff could not recover, basing the decision principally on the ground first above stated, and held that no valid sale of the goods had been made as between Monroe & Co. and the plaintiff. The jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict in favor of the defendant, assessing the value of the property at $490 12.

Wm. Emerson for plaintiff; A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Action to Recover for the Seduction of a Daughter.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Robertson.

Heinsman Schwartz vs. Louis Abraham.—This was an action to recover of the defendant for the alleged seduction of the plaintiff's daughter, a girl of about seventeen years of age, named Helena.

The damages claimed were for the money expended in nursing the daughter while in the condition entailed by the alleged acts of the defendant; and for her services as a servant—altogether put at $3,000.

The defendant answers as follows:

"The defendant, for answer to the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, says that he denies each and every allegation contained in said complaint."

The young lady and the offspring of the alleged intercourse between the parties were in Court. Case still on.

J. Ross Postley for plaintiff; C. Fraser for defendant.

The Walton-Matthews Case—Is a Wife Bound by her Election to take a Divorce instead of a Provision made by her Husband's Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Surrogate Tucker.

Matter of the Will of John Walton, deceased.—The executors were cited in this case to pay over to Ellen Walton, the widow of John Walton, (victim of the Walton-Matthews murder,) the testator, the arrears, amounting to $2,100, of a provision of $700 per annum, made for her by the will of her late husband.

It was objected that Mrs. Walton had made her election to take her divorce instead of the provision under the will, and that having made it she was bound by it.

The question was therefore, whether such election was legally binding upon her.

The argument was commenced yesterday, and will be continued to-day.

Edwin James and Thomas Dunphy, for claimant; D. D. Field, for executors.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Sutherland.

Wapman Rice vs. Bernhard, &c., &c.—Motion denied, with $10 costs to defendants, to abide the event of the action.

Kehr vs. Kehr.—Motion denied, without costs.

Bancroft, &c., vs. Hitchcock.—B. C. Beamish, appointed Receiver.

In the Matter of Herman Otis vs. Wadsworth.—Motion granted. Order to be settled on one day's notice.

Horton vs. Walbridge.—Motion denied without costs to either party.

Wilmot vs. Cutler.—Default opened and cause restored to the Calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs, &c.

Jones et al. vs. Brown.—Motion granted with $10 costs to defendants, to abide event of action.

Duncan et al. vs. Lyman et al.—Default set aside on payment of $30 costs, &c.

Bull et al. vs. Martin et al.—I think the property should be sold in parcels, the 19 feet 6 inches first, &c.

Brackett vs. Cutler.—Default opened and cause restored to Calendar for trial on payment of $15 costs; order to be settled on one day's notice.

Myers vs. Irving et al.—Referee ordered to take proof of the allegations in the complaint and affidavits on both sides used on this motion, and report testimony with opinion.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Dayton vs. Macomber; Bukuagel vs. Barthoff.—Order granted.

Purchase vs. Mattison.—Order extending time to file security for costs granted.

Williams vs. Mathies.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 29, 1863.

60,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	25	Erie Railway	69½
15,000	do	93½	50	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	94½	300	do	[illegible]
10,000	do	94	100	do	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 5s, '74, Cou.	87	250	do	[illegible]
9,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. ct. Notes	[illegible]	200	Erie Railway Pref.	[illegible]
5,000	do. Feb. & Aug.	103	50	do	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94½	250	Hudson Riv. R.	91
[illegible]	U. S. D. N's	144½	100	do	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. Cen. Bs. '77	[illegible]	150	do	[illegible]

1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	100	200	do	[illegible]
12,000	Tenn. St. 6s '90	61	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Mo. 6s, iss. to H. & St. Jo.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Va. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ohio St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s	116	[illegible]	Mich. C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie 4th M. B.	113	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	B., N. Y. & E. 1st M.	107½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Harlem R. 2d M.	106	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	Mich. S. 2d M.	101	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Mich. Cen. 8s Co. 1st M. S. F. Bs.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Mich. So. S. F.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	A. & T. H. 1st M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000	Al. & T. H. 2d Mpf.	91½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	C., B. & Q. 8 p. c.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	C. & N. W. 2d M.	44	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	H. & St. J. Land G.	[illegible]	75	Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	200	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	M. & P. D. C. 1st M.	[illegible]	200	Ill. C. R. Scrip	[illegible]
[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	83	100	Clev. & Pitts. Rd.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
150	Merchants' Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
47	Mechanics' Bank	105	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
30	Bk. of America	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Bank of Commerce	91½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9	Am. Ex. Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Bank of N. Amer.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Imp. & Trad. Bank	[illegible]	200	Galena & Chi. R.	[illegible]
40,000	American Gold	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol. Rd.	[illegible]
100	Canton Comp'y	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Penn. Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	[illegible]	150	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. Mail S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Chic. B. & Q.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Franklin Steel Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C.	[illegible]
20	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	130½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	[illegible]	Tol., Wab. & W. Pf.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alt. & T. Haute Pf.	[illegible]
100	Alton & T. H. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93½	50	Hudson R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s '81 Cou.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s '65, Reg.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,000	Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. Notes	[illegible]	100	Harlem R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.	94½	[illegible]	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. D. Nts.	148½	10	Michigan Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tenn. St. 6s, '90	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Central R. S.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. State 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
1,000	N. C. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Ill. War Loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	P., F. W. & C. 2d M.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
10	Market Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitt. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Gal. & Chic.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Canton Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Cen. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chic. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	Chi. Bur. & Q. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Alt. & T. H. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nor. & Wor. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
100	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Tol., Wab. & W. P.	[illegible]	50	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

[illegible]	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cert	[illegible]	100	Hudson River R.	91
[illegible]	U. S. D. Nts	148½	100	Reading R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	154	300	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
400	Pacific M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. G.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitt. R.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen. R.	118½	[illegible]	Gal. & Chic. R.	[illegible]
500	Erie Railway	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
200	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	[illegible]	200	Chic. & R. Is. R.	[illegible]
200	Alt. & T. H. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

PUBLIC BOARD—3 P. M.

$7,000	U. S. Tre. 7 3-10 p. C. Notes	[illegible]	300	Hud. R. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Debt Certif.	[illegible]	100	Harlem R. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Amer. Gold	154½	[illegible]	Mich. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M. S. & N. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. Dem. N.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ill. Cen. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	100	Clev. & Pitt. R.	[illegible]
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Brunsw'k C. L. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	Canton Company	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena & Chi.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Cumb. Coal	[illegible]	[illegible]	Clev. & Tol. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Pac. M. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	N. Y. Central R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Ch. & R. I. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mil. & P. Du C. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	P., Ft. W. & Ch. R.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Erie R. Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. H. & Alton R.	[illegible]
100	Harlem R.	[illegible]	[illegible]	T. Haute & A. P.	[illegible]
100	do	35	50	do	67½

THURSDAY, Jan. 29—P. M.

The speculation in Gold Coin opened this morning at 153 ℔ cent. The sales at the early Board of the Stock Exchange were at this rate and at 153¼ ℔ cent. The subsequent news from England of the advance of the rate of interest to 4 ℔ cent. by the Bank in London, and from the Gulf of further depredations by the Confederate privateers caused an advance at the 1 o'clock Board to 154, and at the 3 o'clock Board to 154½@¾ ℔ cent. Still later in the day, at the 4 o'clock Public Board, the price was 155¼ ℔ cent. on the last sales.

The decline on the Share list at the Stock Exchange was partially arrested early in the forenoon, and the first sales as the Stocks were called at the morning Board, were at an advance on last night's rates; but the advance was not sustained, and at the 1 o'clock Public Board Erie fell off to 68¼ ℔ cent., and most other descriptions sympathised, but without decided pressure to sell. After the Brokers had made up their Bank accounts, and extensive settlements closed on sales for weak or frightened parties, the general market began to advance rapidly and with much vigor, so that by the 4 o'clock Public Board the buoyancy on the Railway speculatives resembled in some degree the very excited dealings of last week. The change on Erie from the lowest cash sales of the morning was 4 ℔ cent., and from 2 to 3 ℔ cent. on most of the Western Shares. The 6 ℔ cents of Missouri and Tennessee were also better, and Federal Securities steady. The *Bull* interest in the market, which has suffered by the temporary decline of the past few days, have, to all present appearances, fairly turned the course of prices, and the conclusion is indulged that they have the fresh advantage of a large *Bear* account made since the decline on seller's option, 10@30 days, and on the use of borrowed Stock. The following figures were finally made at 4 o'clock, as compared with last night:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
Gold Coin	153	155¼	Harlem	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. C. M. Notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tennessee	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]
N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mich. Guaranteed	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	Illinois Cen. scrip	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	187	[illegible]	7-30 ℔ Cents	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following were the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	108	Metropolitan	104½
Merchants'	100	People's	[illegible]
Mechanics'	100	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Union	106	Importers' and Traders'	[illegible]
America	112		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages, which are affected, to some extent, by the feverish movement in Railway Shares:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	104	T. H. & Alt. seconds, pf.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	112½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Appl. gr.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '79	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. firsts, ex.	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	[illegible]	Chi. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie fifths, '88	[illegible]	Del., L. & W. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. firsts	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. firsts	[illegible]
Hud. thirds	[illegible]	Tol. & Wab. seconds	[illegible]
Hud. conv. '67	107	Mil. & P. du C. firsts	[illegible]
Har. firsts	[illegible]	Chi. & Rock Island firsts	[illegible]
Har. seconds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. firsts	[illegible]
Har. thirds	[illegible]	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	[illegible]
Mich. Cen. 8 ℔ c. '69-'72	122	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	[illegible]
Mich. C. s. f. 8 ℔ c. '82	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. firsts	104
Chi. Bur. & Q. firsts	127	Clev. & Pitts. seconds	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. seconds	[illegible]	Clev. & Pitts. thirds	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. s. f. 7 ℔ c.	112	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c., '75	124		

The price of Gold having advanced again, the regular dealers of Exchange on London put up their rates to 170@170½ ℔ cent., and we heard of sales of Merchant Bills as high as 169 ℔ cent. to the Bankers.

The Stock Brokers are paying 7 ℔ cent. for Money, which is nearer the rate to-day than 6 ℔ cent., though the leading and wealthy firms, who have abundant margins on good securities, still command loans at 6 ℔ cent. There has been considerable sifting out of Stocks from weak speculators within a day or two, and the prevailing report at the close of business this afternoon is that Money was easier come at than yesterday. The effect of this change was sensibly felt on the Stock Exchange at 3 o'clock, when buyers came in with less fear of further cheap sales to-morrow to meet the demand for Money.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for December was as follows:

	1862.	1861.
Received from Coal	$357,066 33	$303,093 79
Received from Merchandise	52,714 60	44,466 12
Received from Travel, &c.	44,145 27	31,057 59
Transportation, and all charges	651,266 91	401,006 26
Net profit for the month	$255,263 07	$155,423 56

The earnings of the Chicago and North-western Railroad for the week ending Jan. 21 were:

Passengers	$5,511 12
Freight	7,093 64
Mails and express	645 82
Total	$13,[illegible]
Corresponding time last year	11,[illegible]
Increase	$2,[illegible]

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the third week in January were:

1862	$47,[illegible]
1863	53,574 [illegible]
Increase	$5,844 [illegible]

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending Jan. 23, are as follows:

	1862.	1863.
Passengers	$10,355 75	$7,676 [illegible]
Freight	12,212 44	11,022 [illegible]
Sundries	1,[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$23,704 [illegible]	$19,[illegible]

The Gebhard Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 ℔ cent. (free of Government tax,) payable on Monday, Feb. 2.

THE SENATE FINANCIAL BILL.

In the Senate on the 26th January, Mr. SHERMAN introduced the following bill "to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United States Stocks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the issue and regulation of a national currency secured by United States bonds. The chief officer of the said bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of the Currency, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall be appointed by the President, on the nomination of the Secretary of the Treasury, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold his office for the term of five years unless sooner removed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, he shall receive an annual salary of five thousand dollars; he shall have a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary, whose salary shall be two thousand five hundred dollars, and who shall possess the power and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability; he shall employ, from time to time, the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner now provided by law. Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of one hundred thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible freeholders as sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and he shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing national currency under the provisions of this act. The Deputy Comptroller so appointed shall also take the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal, with suitable inscriptions, for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of the Currency, and the same may be renewed when necessary. Every certificate, assignment and conveyance, executed by the Comptroller, in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and Courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him, and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original. An impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of the Currency, by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Currency Bureau, in which shall be safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates and other valuable things belonging to his Department; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel, lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of the said business.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all coupon and registered bonds now issued or that may hereafter be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That associations for carrying on the business of banking may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than five.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That persons uniting to form such an association shall, under their hands and seals, make a certificate which shall specify—

First.—The name assumed by such association.

Second.—The place where its operations of discount and deposit are to be carried on; designating the State, Territory, or district, and also the particular city, town or village.

Third.—The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided; which capital stock shall not be less than fifty thousand dollars.

Fourth.—The names and places of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth.—The time when such association shall commence, and when the same shall terminate.

Sixth.—A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a Judge of some Court of Record or a Notary Public, and the acknowledgment thereof certified under the seal of such Court or Notary, and shall be transmitted, together with a copy of the Articles of Association which shall have been adopted, to the Comptroller of the Currency, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office. Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all Courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the Government thereof, of the existence of such Association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted,* That at least thirty per centum of the capital stock of such Association shall be paid in at the time of the commencement of

[illegible] ... be paid in installments ... of the capital stock of any Association shall be paid in ... [illegible] ... until the whole of the capital stock is paid in.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That if any shareholder, or his assignee, shall fail to pay any installment on the stock when the same is required by the foregoing section to be paid, the Directors of such Association may sell the stock of such delinquent shareholder at public auction, having given three weeks' previous notice thereof in a newspaper published and of general circulation in the city where the Association is located, if the same be located in a city, and if not so located, then in a newspaper printed, and of general circulation in the County where the same is located, to any person who will pay the highest price therefor, and not less than the amount then due thereon, with the expenses of advertisement and sale, and the excess, if any, shall be paid to the delinquent shareholder. If no bidder can be found who will pay for such stock the amount due thereon to the Association, and the costs of advertisement and sale, the amount previously paid shall be forfeited to the association, and such stock may subsequently be sold as the Directors may order.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, as provided in the seventh section of this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the Comptroller that at least thirty per centum of its capital stock has been paid as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking, and that such association is desirous of commencing such business, the Comptroller shall immediately proceed, in such manner as he shall by general rules prescribe, to examine the condition of such association; to ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital stock, the name and place of residence of each of the directors of such association, and the amount of the capital stock of which each is the *bona fide* owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act to entitle it to engage in the business of banking; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oaths of a majority of the Directors, and by the President or Cashier of such Association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking under this act.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That if, upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, and of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of banking, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal, showing that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of banking under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of such association to cause said certificate to be published in some daily newspaper, published in the State where such association is located, for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That every association formed pursuant to the provisions of this act may make and use a common seal, and shall have succession by the name designated in its articles of association, and for the period limited therein, not, however, exceeding twenty years from the passage of this act; by such name may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any Court of law or equity, as fully as natural persons, and may make by-laws, approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, not inconsistent with law or the provisions of this act, for the election of directors, the management of its property, the regulation of its affairs, and for the transfer of its stock; and shall have power to carry on the business of banking by obtaining and issuing circulating notes in accordance with the provisions of this act; by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange; by loaning money on real and personal security in the manner specified in their articles of association for the purposes authorized by this act, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business; to choose one of their number as President of such association, and to appoint a Cashier, and such other officers and agents as their business may require; and to remove such President, Cashier, officers and agents at pleasure, and appoint others in their place; and their usual business shall be transacted in banking offices located at the places specified respectively in its certificate of association, and not elsewhere.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the shares of associations formed under this act shall be deemed personal property, and shall be transferable on the books of the association in such manner as may be prescribed in the articles of association; and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his shares, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of the prior holder of such shares; and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies or security of the existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act; but no such increase shall be valid until the increased capital shall be paid in, and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and his certificate obtained specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, and that the same has been duly paid to such association.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold and convey real estate as follows:

First—Such as shall be necessary for its immediate accommodation in the transaction of its business.

Second—Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith by way of security for loans made by such association, or for moneys due thereto.

Third—Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings.

Fourth—Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees or mortgages held by such association.

Such association shall not purchase or hold real estate in any other case or for any other purpose, than as specified in this section.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, preliminary to the commencement of banking business under its provisions, may transfer and deliver to the Treasurer of the United States, any amount of United States bonds bearing an interest, which bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, and by him safely kept in his office until the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the making of any such transfer and delivery, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency circulating notes of different denominations, in blank, registered and countersigned as hereinafter provided equal in amount to ninety per centum of the current market value of the United States bonds so transferred and delivered, but not exceeding the par value thereof, if bearing interest at the rate of six per centum, or of equivalent United States bonds bearing a less rate of interest; and at no time shall the total amount of such notes, issued to any association, exceed the amount at such time actually paid in of its capital stock.

Sec. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That the entire amount of circulating notes to be issued under this act shall not exceed two hundred millions of dollars. One hundred and fifty millions of which shall be apportioned to associations in the States according to representative population, and the remaining sum shall be apportioned by the Secretary of the Treasury among associations formed in the several States, having due regard to the existing banking capital, resources and business of such States.

Sec. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That in order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency is hereby authorized and required, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, to cause plates to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and to have printed therefrom and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blanks of the denominations of five dollars, ten dollars, twenty dollars, fifty dollars, one hundred dollars, five hundred dollars, and one thousand dollars, as may be required to supply, under this act, the associations entitled to receive the same; which notes shall express upon their face that they are secured by United States bonds, deposited with the Treasurer of the United States and issued under the provisions of this act, which statement shall be attested by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury; and shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same, to pay on demand, attested by the signatures of the president and cashier; and the said notes shall bear such devices and such other statements, and shall be in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by regulation, direct.

Sec. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the plates and special dies to be procured by the Comptroller of the Currency for the printing of such circulating notes shall remain under his control and direction, and the expenses necessarily incurred in executing the provisions of this act respecting the procuring of such notes shall be audited and paid as contingent expenses of the Treasury Department; and for the purpose of reimbursing the same, and all other expenses incurred under this act, and in lieu of all taxes upon the circulation authorized by this act, or upon the bonds deposited for the security of the same, the Treasurer of the United States is hereby authorized to reserve and retain one per centum on the amount of said bonds so deposited, at each semi-annual payment of interest thereon; and all sums so reserved and retained shall be paid into the Treasury under direction of the Secretary, and every bank, banking association, or corporation not organized under the provisions of this act, issuing notes calculated or intended to circulate as money, shall, on the first day of July next, and regularly on the first days of January and July thereafter, make and deliver to the Comptroller of the Currency a true and accurate return of the gross amount of notes issued by it, whether in circulation, in its vaults, or on deposit elsewhere, [illegible] ... and shall pay to the Comptroller of the Currency, semi-annually, [illegible] ... in lawful money of the United States, [illegible] ... and in default [illegible] ... the bank, banking association, or corporation so failing to make return shall pay to the United States a penalty of two per centum upon its entire capital stock, to be recovered, for the use of the United States, in any court of competent jurisdiction.

Sec. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president, vice-president, or cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports, and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on public debt; and no such association shall issue post notes or any other notes to circulate as money than such as are authorized by the foregoing provisions of this act.

Sec. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any bank or banking association as security for circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall be made to the Treasurer of the United States, with a memorandum written or printed on the certificate of such bonds, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit, stating that it is held in trust for the association on whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of the circulating notes delivered to such bank or association; and no transfer of any such bonds by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless sanctioned by the order or request of the Comptroller of the Currency upon the Treasurer. It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every bank or banking association, from whose account such transfer of bonds is made by the Treasurer, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, unless such transfer is made in blank, in which case the fact shall be stated in said book, and in either case the par value of the bonds so transferred shall be entered therein; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon countersigning and entering the same, to advise by mail the bank or association from whose account such transfer was made of the kind of bonds and the amount thereof so transferred.

Sec. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to countersign and enter in the book, in the manner aforesaid, every transfer or assignment of any bonds held by the Treasurer presented for his signature; and the Comptroller shall have at all times during office hours, access to the books of the Treasurer, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the transfer or assignment presented to him to countersign; and the Treasurer shall have the like access to the book above mentioned, kept by the Comptroller, during office hours to ascertain the correctness of the entries in the same.

Sec. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of either the president or cashier of every banking association having stocks deposited in the office of the Treasurer of the United States, once or more in each fiscal year, and at such time or times during the ordinary business hours as said officer or officers may select, to examine and compare the bonds so pledged with the books of said department, and if found correct, to execute to the said Treasurer a certificate setting forth the different kinds and the amounts thereof, and that the same are in the possession and custody of the Treasurer at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by an agent of such bank or association, duly appointed in writing for that purpose, whose certificate before mentioned shall be of like force and validity as if executed by such president or cashier.

Sec. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That every association issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act shall make a quarterly report to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the quarter of the year next succeeding the organization of such association, and continuing on the first days of each succeeding quarter in every year thereafter, which report shall be verified by the President and Cashier, and all wilful false swearing in respect to such report shall be perjury, and subject to the punishment prescribed by law for such offence. The report hereby required shall be in the form prescribed by the Comptroller, and shall contain a true statement of the condition of the association making such report, before the transaction of any business on the morning of the day specified, next preceding the date of such report, in respect of the following items and particulars, to wit: Loans and discounts, overdrafts, due from banks, amount due from the directors of the association, real estate, specie, cash items, stocks, bonds and promissory notes, bills of solvent banks, bills of suspended banks, loss and expense account, capital, circulation, profits, amount due to banks, amount due to individuals and corporations other than banks, amount due the Treasurer of the United States, amount due to depositors on demand, amount due, not included under either of the above heads. And it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to publish full abstracts of such reports together in two newspapers to be designated by him for that purpose—one in the City of Washington and the other in the City of New-York—exhibiting the items of capital, circulation and deposits, specie and cash items, public securities and private securities; and the separate report of each association shall be published in a newspaper published in the place where such association is established, or, if there be no newspaper at such place, then in a newspaper published at the Capital of the State, at the expense of the association making such report. In addition to the quarterly reports required by this section, every association located and doing business in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New-Orleans, and issuing circulating notes under the provisions of this act, shall publish or cause to be published, on the morning of the first Tuesday in each month, in a newspaper printed in the city in which the association making such report is located, to be designated by the Comptroller of the Currency, a statement, under the oath of the President or Cashier, showing the condition of the association making such statement, on the morning of the day next preceding the date of such statement, in respect to the following items and particulars, to wit: average amount of loans and discounts, specie, deposits and circulation.

Sec. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That if any such association shall at any time fail to redeem, in the lawful money of the United States, any of its circulating notes, when payment thereof shall be lawfully demanded, during the usual hours of business, at the office of such association, the holder may cause the same to be protested, in one package, by a Notary Public, unless the President, Cashier, or Teller of the association shall offer to waive demand and notice of the protest, and shall, in pursuance of such offer, make, sign, and deliver to the party making such demand an admission in writing, stating the time of the demand, the amount demanded, and the fact of the non-payment thereof; and such Notary Public, on making such protest, or upon receiving such admission, shall forthwith forward such admission or notice of protest to the Comptroller of the Currency; and after such default it shall not be lawful for the association suffering the same to pay out any of its notes, discount any notes or bills, or otherwise prosecute the business of banking, except to receive and safely keep money belonging to it, and to deliver special deposits: *Provided, however*, That if satisfactory proof be produced to such Notary Public that the payment of any such notes is restrained by order of any Court of competent jurisdiction, such Notary Public shall not protest the same; and when the holder of such notes shall cause more than one note or package to be protested on the same day, he shall not receive pay for more than one protest.

Sec. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That on receiving notice that any such association has failed to redeem any of its circulating notes, as specified in the next preceding section, the Comptroller of the Currency, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall appoint a special agent, (of whose appointment immediate notice shall be given to such association,) who shall immediately proceed to ascertain whether such association has refused to pay its circulating notes, in the lawful money of the United States, when demanded as aforesaid, and report to the Comptroller the facts so ascertained; and if, from the reports so made, the Comptroller shall be satisfied that such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as aforesaid, and is in default, he shall, within thirty days after he shall have received notice of such failure, declare the United States bonds and securities pledged by such association forfeited to the United States, and the same shall thereupon be forfeited accordingly; and thereupon the Comptroller shall immediately give notice in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, by general rules or otherwise, direct, to the holders of the circulating notes of such association to present them for payment at the Treasury of the United States; and the same shall be paid as presented, whereupon said Comptroller may, in his discretion, cancel an equal amount of the bonds pledged by such association, equal at current market rates, not exceeding par, to the notes paid; and it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to make such regulations respecting the disposition to be made of such circulating notes after presentation thereof for payment as aforesaid, and respecting the perpetuation of the evidence of the payment thereof, as may seem to him proper; but all such notes, on being paid, shall be canceled; and for any deficiency in the proceeds of the bonds pledged by such association, when disposed of as hereinafter specified, to reimburse to the United States the amount so expended in paying the circulating notes of such association, the United States shall have a first and paramount lien upon all the assets of such association, and such deficiency shall be made good out of such assets in preference to any and all other claims whatsoever, except the necessary costs and expenses of administering the same.

Sec. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the Comptroller shall become satisfied, as in the last preceding section specified, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, he may, instead of canceling the United States bonds pledged by such association, as provided in the next preceding section, cause so much of them as may be necessary to redeem the outstanding circulating notes of such association to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York, after giving notice of such sale to such association, and also advertising the time and place of sale, with a pertinent description of the bonds to be offered for sale, in two or more newspapers published in the City of New-York, for not less than ten days next preceding the day of sale. [illegible]

Sec. 30. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency may, if he shall be of opinion that the interests of the United States will be best promoted thereby, sell at private sale any of the stock so transferred to him by such association, and receive therefor either money or the circulating notes of such failing association: *Provided*, That no such stock shall be sold, by private sale for less than the par nor less than the market value thereof at the time of sale [illegible]; and no sales of any such stock, either public or private, shall be complete until the transfer thereof shall have been made with the formalities prescribed in section twenty-two of this act.

Sec. 31. *And be it further enacted*, That on becoming satisfied, as specified in section twenty-six of this act, that any such association has refused to pay its circulating notes as therein mentioned, and is in default, the Comptroller of the Currency may forthwith appoint a receiver, and require of him such bond and security as he shall deem proper, who, under the direction of the Comptroller, shall take possession of the books, records, and assets of every description of such association, collect all debts, dues, and claims belonging to such association, and, upon the order of a Court of record of competent jurisdiction, may sell or compound all bad or doubtful debts, and, on a like order, sell all the real and personal property of such association, on such terms as the Court shall direct, and such Receiver shall pay over all moneys so made to the Treasurer of the United States, and also make report to the Comptroller of the Currency of all his acts and proceedings. The Comptroller shall thereupon cause notice to be given, by advertisement in one or more newspapers published in the city in which such association is located, if the same be in a city, and if not, then in one or more newspapers published in the county where the same is located, for three consecutive months, calling on all persons who may have claims against such association to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof; and after the end of one year from the first publication of such notice, the Comptroller, after full provision shall have been first made for refunding to the United States any such deficiency as is mentioned in the twenty-seventh section of this act, shall make a ratable dividend of the money so paid over to him by such Receiver on all such claims as may have been so proved or adjudicated in a Court of competent jurisdiction, and from time to time, as the proceeds of the assets of such association shall be paid over to him, he shall make further dividends, as aforesaid, on all claims previously proved or adjudicated; and the remainder of such proceeds, if anything, shall be paid over to the shareholders of such association, or their legal representatives, in proportion to the stock by them respectively held: *Provided, however*, That if any such association, against which proceedings have been so instituted, on account of any alleged refusal to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid, shall deny having failed to do so, such association may, at any time within ten days after such association shall have been notified of the appointment of an agent, as provided in the twenty-seventh section of this act, apply to the nearest Circuit, or District, or Territorial Court of the United States, to enjoin further proceedings in the premises; and such Court, after citing the Comptroller of the Currency to show cause why further proceedings should not be enjoined, and after the decision of the Court or finding of a jury that such association has not refused to redeem its circulating notes, when legally presented, in the lawful money of the United States, shall make an order enjoining the Comptroller, and any Receiver acting under his direction, from all further proceedings on account of such alleged refusal.

Sec. 32. *And be it further enacted*, That the bonds transferred to the Treasurer of the United States as hereinbefore provided, by any banking association for the security of its circulating notes, shall be held exclusively for that purpose, until such notes shall be redeemed, except as provided in this act; but the Comptroller of the Currency may give to any such banking association powers of attorney to receive and appropriate to its own use the interest on the bonds which shall have been so transferred to the Treasurer by it; but such powers shall become inoperative whenever such banking association shall fail to redeem its circulating notes as aforesaid; and said Comptroller may direct the return of any of said bonds to the banking association which transferred the same, upon the surrender to him and the cancelation of a proportionate amount of such circulating notes: *Provided*, That 90 per centum of the current market value of the remaining bonds which shall have been transferred by the banking association offering to surrender such circulating notes shall be equal to the amount of all the circulating notes retained by such banking association: *And provided further*, That there shall have been no failure by such association to redeem its circulating notes, and that there shall have been no other violation by such association of any of the provisions of this act for the security of the creditors of such association; nor shall the Treasurer be required to surrender such bonds in fractional sums of less than $1,000; and if, at any time after said bonds shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as aforesaid, the market or cash value shall be reduced, the Comptroller of the Treasury is hereby authorized to demand and receive the amount of such depreciation in other United States bonds at cash value, or in money, from the association receiving said bills, to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, as long as such depreciation continues.

Sec. 33. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the price of any of the bonds pledged as aforesaid for the redemption of the circulating notes of any such banking association shall be at the Stock Exchange in the City of New-York for four consecutive weeks, at a rate less than that at which they shall have been estimated when so pledged, and such depreciation shall not have been made good by a deposit of other bonds or money, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to notify the Treasurer of the United States of such fact, and the payment of interest upon such depreciated bonds shall be suspended, and such interest shall be retained by said Treasurer until the same, when added to the current market value of the bonds so pledged, to be ascertained as before provided, shall be equal to the amount for which such bonds were pledged: *Provided*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, at the expiration of every period of three months, to cause the whole of the interest so retained, and then remaining in the treasury of the United States, to be invested in United States bonds, in the name of the Comptroller of the Currency, in trust for the respective associations by which the bonds on which such interest shall have accrued shall have been pledged; and whenever the price of such depreciated bonds at the Stock Exchange in New-York shall rise to the price at which they were pledged, and so remain for four consecutive weeks, such investment shall be assigned to such association and all accruing interest on such pledged bonds shall thereafter be paid to such association on demand thereof.

Sec. 34. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any such banking association, being desirous of relinquishing its banking business, shall have paid at least ninety per centum of its circulating notes, and shall have delivered the same to the Comptroller of the Currency to be canceled, and shall have provided means and given security, to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, for the redemption of its outstanding notes of circulation at the place where such association is located, and shall have given notice thereof by advertisement for six consecutive months in two newspapers of general circulation, published, one at the capital of the State in which such association shall be located, and one in the city, town, village, or county in which the same is located, if there be one published therein, it shall be lawful for the Comptroller to authorize and for the Treasurer of the United States to reassign and deliver to such banking association all the bonds pledged by it; and thereupon all the corporate powers of such association, except such as shall be necessary to close up its affairs, shall cease.

Sec. 35. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to receive worn-out or mutilated circulating notes issued by any such banking association, and to deliver in place thereof to such association other blank circulating notes to an equal amount; and such worn-out or mutilated notes, after a memorandum shall have been entered in the proper books, in accordance with such regulations as may be established by the Comptroller, as well as all circulating notes which shall have been paid or surrendered to be canceled, shall be burned to ashes in presence of three persons, one to be appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, one by the Comptroller of the Currency, and one by the Treasurer of the United States, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe; and in case such notes shall have been delivered to the Comptroller by an officer or agent of such association, then in the presence also of such officer or agent; and a certificate of such burning, signed by the parties so appointed, shall be made in the books of the Comptroller, and a duplicate thereof given to such officer or agent.

Sec. 36. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act to countersign or deliver to any such association, or to any other company or person, any circulating notes contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not exceeding double the amount so countersigned and delivered, and imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, at the discretion of the Court in which it shall be tried.

Sec. 37. *And be it further enacted*, That all fees for protesting the notes issued by any such banking association shall be paid by the person procuring the protest to be made, and such banking association shall be liable therefor; but no part of the stock pledged by such banking association, as aforesaid, shall be applied to the payment of such fees; and all expenses of any preliminary or other examinations into the condition of any association shall be paid by such association; and all expenses of any receivership shall be paid out of the assets of such association before distribution of the proceeds thereof.

Sec. 38. *And be it further enacted*, That the stockholders, collectively, of any such association shall at no time be liable to such association, either as principal debtors or sureties, or both, to an amount greater than three-fifths of the capital stock actually paid in and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise; nor shall the directors be so liable, except to such amount and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the by-laws of such association, adopted by its stockholders to regulate such liabilities.

Sec. 39. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of $100 each, and shall be assignable on the books of the association in such manner as its by-laws shall prescribe; but no shareholder in any association under this act shall have power to sell or transfer any share held in his own right so long as he shall be liable, either as principal, debtor, surety or otherwise, to the association for any debts which shall have become due and remain unpaid, nor in any case shall such shareholder be entitled to receive any dividend, interest, or profit on such shares so long as such liabilities shall continue, but all such dividends, interests and profits shall be retained by the association, and applied to the discharge of such liabilities; and no stock shall be transferred without the consent of a majority of the directors while the holder thereof is thus indebted to the association.

Sec. 40. *And be it further enacted*, That no banking association shall take, as security for any loan or discount, a lien upon any part of its capital stock; but the same security, both in kind and amount, shall be required of shareholders as of other persons; and no such banking association shall be the purchaser or holder of any portion of its capital stock, or of the capital stock of any other incorporated company, unless such purchase shall be necessary to prevent loss upon a debt previously contracted in good faith, on security which, at the time, was deemed adequate to insure the payment of such debt, independent of any lien upon such stock; or in case of forfeiture of stock for the non-payment of installments due thereon, and stock so purchased or acquired, shall in no case be held by such association so purchasing for a longer period of time than six months, if the same can, within that time, be sold for what the stock cost.

Sec. 41. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him; shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing; but no officer, clerk, teller or bookkeeper of such association shall act as proxy; and no stockholder whose liability is past due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote.

Sec. 42. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every such association shall be managed by not less than five nor more than nine directors, one of whom shall be President of the association. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United States and a resident of the State in which such association is located. At least three-fourths of the directors shall have resided in the State in which such association is located one year next preceding their election as directors; and each director shall own, in his own right, at least one per centum of the capital stock of such association up to two hundred thousand dollars, and the half of one per centum of its capital over two hundred thousand dollars. Each director shall take an oath that he will, so far as the duty devolves on him, diligently and honestly administer the affairs of such association, and will not knowingly violate, or willingly permit to be violated, any of the provisions of this act, and that he is the *bona fide* owner, in his own right, of the shares of stock standing in his name on the books of the association, and that the same is not hypothecated or in any way pledged, as security for any loan obtained or debt owing to the association of which he is a director, which oath, subscribed by himself, and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, and by him filed and preserved in his office.

Sec. 43. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any such association first elected shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually, on such day in the month of January as the stockholders of said association may prescribe; and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director removing from the State, or ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, shall thereby vacate his place. Any vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment by the remaining directors. The director so appointed shall hold his place until the next annual election, and if, from any cause, an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that cause be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days' notice thereof having been given in a newspaper printed, or of general circulation, in the city, town or county in which the association is located.

Sec. 44. *And be it further enacted*, That every such association shall at all times have on hand, in lawful money of the United States, an amount equal to at least twenty-five per centum of the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits; and whenever the amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits shall exceed the above-named proportion for the space of twelve days, or whenever such lawful money of the United States shall at any time fall below the amount of twenty-five per centum of its circulation and deposits, such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans or discounts otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange, payable at sight, nor make any dividend of its profits until the required proportion between the aggregate amount of its outstanding notes of circulation and deposits and lawful money of the United States shall be restored: *Provided, however*, That clearing-house certificates, representing specie or lawful money specially deposited for the purpose of any clearing-house association, shall be deemed to be lawful money in the possession of any association belonging to such clearing-house holding and owning such certificates, and considered to be a part of the lawful money which such association is required to have, under the foregoing provisions of this section: *Provided, further*, That any balance due to any association organized under this act in other places from any banking association in the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati or New-Orleans, in good credit, subject to be drawn for at sight and available to redeem their circulating notes and deposits, may be deemed to be a part of the lawful money which such association in other places than the cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and New-Orleans are required to have by the foregoing provisions of this section, to the extent of three-fifths of the said amount of twenty-five per centum required. And it shall be competent for the Comptroller of the Currency to notify any such association whose lawful money reserve, as aforesaid, shall fall below said proportion of twenty-five per centum, to make good such reserve; and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter so to make good its reserve of lawful money of the United States, the Comptroller may, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, appoint a receiver to wind up the business of such association, as provided in the thirtieth section of this act.

Sec. 45. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall at any time be indebted, or in any way liable, to any amount exceeding the amount of its capital stock at such time actually paid in, and remaining undiminished by losses or otherwise, except on the following accounts, that is to say:

First—On account of its notes of circulation.

Second—On account of moneys deposited with, or collected by such association.

Third—On account of bills of exchange or drafts drawn against money actually on deposit to the credit of such association, or due thereto.

Fourth—On account of liabilities to its stockholders, for money paid in on capital stock and dividends thereon.

Sec. 46. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, either directly or indirectly, pledge or hypothecate any of its notes of circulation, for the purpose of procuring money to be paid in on its capital stock, or to be used in its banking operations or otherwise.

Sec. 47. *And be it further enacted*, That no association or any member thereof shall, during the time it shall continue its banking operations, withdraw, or permit to be withdrawn, either in form of dividends, loans to stockholders for a longer time than six months, or in any other manner, any portion of its capital; and if losses shall at any time have been sustained by any such association equal to or exceeding its undivided profits then on hand, no dividend shall be made; and no dividend shall ever be made by any association, while it shall continue its banking operations, to an amount greater than its net profits then on hand, deducting therefrom its losses and bad debts; and all debts due to any association, on which interest is past due and unpaid for a period of six months, unless the same shall be well secured, and shall be in process of collection, shall be considered bad debts within the meaning of this act.

Sec. 48. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of every association shall, semi-annually, in the months of May and November, declare a dividend of so much of the profits of such association as they shall judge expedient; and on each dividend day the cashier shall make, and verify by his oath, a full, clear and accurate statement of the condition of the association, as it shall be on that day after declaring the dividend; which statement shall contain—

First—The amount of the capital stock actually paid in and then remaining, as the capital stock of such bank or association.

Secondly—The amount of the circulating notes of such bank or association then in circulation.

Thirdly—The greatest amount in circulation at any time since the making of the last previous statement, as shall have been exhibited by the weekly statements of the cashier, specifying the times when the same occurred.

Fourthly—The amount of balances and debts of every kind due to other banks and banking associations.

Fifthly—The amount due to depositors.

Sixthly—The total amount of debts and liabilities of every description, and the greatest amount since the making of the last previous statement, specifying the time when the same accrued.

Seventhly—The total amount of dividend declared on the day of making the statement.

Eighthly—The amount of lawful money of the United States belonging to the association, and in its possession at the time of making the statement.

Ninthly—The amount subject to be drawn at sight, in lawful money of the United States, then remaining on deposit with any banks or bankers; specifying the amounts so on deposit in the Cities of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans.

Tenthly—The amount then on hand of bills or notes, issued by other associations, formed and doing business under this act, and the amounts issued by other banks and banking associations.

Eleventhly—The amount of balances due from other associations doing business under this act, and the amount due from other banks, bankers, and banking associations, excluding deposits subject to be drawn at sight as aforesaid.

Twelfthly—The amount on hand of bills, bonds, stocks, notes, and other evidences of debts, discounted or purchased by the association, specifying particularly the amount of suspended debt, the amount considered bad, the amount considered doubtful, and the amount in suit or judgment.

Thirteenthly—The value of the real and personal property held for the convenience of the association, specifying the amount of each.

Fourteenthly—The amount of real estate taken in payment of debts due the association.

Fifteenthly—The amount of the undivided profits of the association.

Sixteenthly—The total amount of the liability to the association by the directors thereof collectively, specifying the gross amount of such liabilities as principal debtors, and the gross amount as indorsers or sureties.

The statement thus made shall forthwith be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency.

Sec. 49. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, reserve, receive, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any note, bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, such rate of interest or discount as is for the time the established rate of interest for delay in the payment of money, in the absence of contract between the parties, by the laws of the several States in which the associations are respectively located, and no more: *Provided, however*, That interest may be reserved or taken, in advance, at the time of making the loan or discount, according to the usual rules of banking, and the knowingly taking, reserving, or charging of a rate of interest greater than that allowed by this section shall be held and adjudged a forfeiture of the debt or demand on which the same is taken, reserved, or charged; but the purchase, discount, or sale of a bill of exchange, drawn on actually existing values, and payable at another place than the place of such purchase, discount, or sale at the current discount or premium, shall not be considered as taking, reserving, or charging interest.

Sec. 50. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liabilities of any person, or of any company or firm, (including in the liabilities of a company or firm the liabilities of the several members thereof,) to any association, including liabilities as acceptor of *bona fide* bills of exchange, payable out of the State where the association is located, shall at no time exceed [illegible] ... exclusive of liabilities as acceptor, [illegible] and exclusive of liabilities on such bills of exchange, one-tenth part of the amount of the capital stock of such association actually paid in.

Sec. 51. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, at any time, pay out on loans or discounts, or in purchasing drafts or bills of exchange, or in payment of deposits, nor shall it in any other mode put in circulation the notes of any bank or banking association, which notes shall not, at any such time, be receivable, at par, on deposit, and in payment of debts by the association so paying out or circulating such notes; nor shall it knowingly pay out or put in circulation any notes issued by any bank or banking association which at the time of such paying out or putting in circulation is not redeeming its circulating notes in lawful money of the United States.

Sec. 52. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of the notes, bonds, bills of exchange, or other evidences of debt owing to any association, or of deposits to its credit; all assignments of mortgages, sureties on real estate, or of judgments or decrees in its favor; all deposits of money, bullion, or other valuable thing for its use, or for the use of any of its shareholders or creditors; all payment of money to either, made after the commission of an act of insolvency, or in contemplation thereof, with a view to prevent the application of its assets in the manner prescribed by this act, or with a view to the preference of one creditor to another, except in payment of its circulating notes, shall be utterly null and void.

Sec. 53. *And be it further enacted*, That if the directors of any association shall knowingly violate, or knowingly permit any of the officers, agents or servants of the association to violate, any of the provisions of this act, all the rights, privileges and franchises of the association, derived from this act, shall be thereby forfeited; such violation shall, however, be determined and adjudged by a proper Circuit, District or Territorial Court of the United States, before the association shall be declared dissolved; and in cases of such violation, every director who participated in or assented to the same shall be held liable in his personal and individual capacity for all damages which the association, its shareholders, or any other person, shall have sustained in consequence of such violation.

Sec. 54. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of the Currency, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury, as often as shall be deemed necessary or proper, shall appoint a suitable person or persons to make an examination of the affairs of every banking association, which person shall not be a director or other officer in any association whose affairs he shall be appointed to examine, and who shall have power to make a thorough examination into all the affairs of the association, and in doing so, to examine any of the officers and agents thereof on oath, and shall make a full and detailed report of the condition of the association to the Comptroller; and the association shall not be subject to any other visitorial powers than such as are authorized by this act, except such as are vested in the several courts of law and chancery. And every person appointed to make such examination shall receive for his services at the rate of five dollars for each day by him employed in such examination, and two dollars for every twenty-five miles he shall necessarily travel in the performance of his duty, which shall be paid by the association by him examined.

Sec. 55. *And be it further enacted*, That every President, director, cashier, teller, clerk or agent of any association, who shall embezzle, abstract, or wilfully misapply any of the moneys, funds, or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall, without such authority, issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, draft, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment, or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report or statement of the association, with intent, in either case, to injure or defraud any other company, body politic or corporate, or any individual person, or to deceive any officer or agent appointed to examine the affairs of any such association, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

Sec. 56. *And be it further enacted*, That the president and cashier of every such association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders and creditors of the association during business hours of each day in which business may be legally transacted; and a copy of such list, verified by the oath of such president or cashier, shall, at the beginning of every quarter of a year, be transmitted to the Comptroller of the Currency, commencing on the first day of the first quarter after the passage of this act.

Sec. 57. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, whenever, in his judgment, the public interest will be promoted thereby, to employ any of such associations, doing business under this act, as depositaries of the public moneys, except receipts from customs.

Sec. 58. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of this act, in which the United States or its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the District Attorneys of the several districts, under the direction and supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Sec. 59. *And be it further enacted*, That every person who shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure or perforate with holes, or shall unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note or other evidence of debt issued by any such association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note or other evidence of debt, unfit to be reissued by said association, shall, upon conviction, forfeit fifty dollars to the association who shall be injured thereby, to be recovered by action in any court having jurisdiction.

Sec. 60. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall falsely make, forge or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged and counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act, or shall pass, utter or publish, or attempt to pass, utter or publish, any false, forged or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any association doing a banking business under the provisions of this act, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged or counterfeited, or shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, issued as aforesaid, or shall pass, utter or publish, or shall attempt to pass, utter or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued as aforesaid, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, every such person shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of felony, and being thereof convicted by due course of law, shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept at hard labor for a period not less than five years nor more than fifteen years, and to be fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000.

Sec. 61. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall make or engrave, or cause or procure to be made or engraved, or shall have in his custody or possession any engraved plate or block, after the similitude of any plate from which any circulating notes issued as aforesaid shall have been printed, with intent to use such plate or block, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any blank note or notes engraved and printed after the similitude of any notes issued as aforesaid, with intent to use such blanks, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, or shall have in his custody or possession any paper adapted to the making of such notes, and similar to the paper upon which any such notes shall have been issued, with intent to use such paper, or cause or suffer the same to be used, in forging or counterfeiting any of the notes issued as aforesaid, every such person, being convicted thereof by due course of law, *shall be sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labor for a term not less than five nor more than fifteen years*, and fined in a sum not exceeding $1,000.

Sec. 62. *And be it further enacted*, That suits, actions and proceedings by and against any association under this act, may be had in any Circuit, District or Territorial Court of the United States, held within the district in which such association may be established.

Sec. 63. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to report annually to Congress, at the commencement of its session—

First—A summary of the state and condition of every association from whom reports have been received the preceding year, at the several dates to which such reports refer, with an abstract of the whole amount of banking capital returned by them, of the whole amount of their debts and liabilities, the amount of circulating notes outstanding, and the total amount of means and resources, specifying the amount of specie held by them at the time of their several returns, and such other information in relation to said associations as, in his judgment, may be useful.

Second—A statement of the Associations whose business has been closed during the year, with the amount of their circulation redeemed, and the amount outstanding.

Third—To suggest any amendment to the laws relative to banking by which the system may be improved, and the security of the bill-holders and depositors may be increased.

Fourth—To report the names and compensation of the clerks employed by him, and the whole amount of the expenses of the banking department during the year; and such report shall be made by or before the first day of December in each year, and the usual number of copies for the use of the Senate and House, and one thousand copies for the use of the department, shall be printed by the public printer, and in readiness for distribution on the first meeting of Congress.

Sec. 64. *And be it further enacted*, That the sums necessary to defray the expenses to be incurred in the execution of this act be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last, have been: [illegible] bbls. Ashes, [illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bags Corn Meal, [illegible] bushels Wheat, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Rye, [illegible] bushels Barley, [illegible] bushels Oats, [illegible] bushels Malt, [illegible] pkgs. Provisions, and [illegible] bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Small sales were made to-day at [illegible] for Pots, and [illegible] for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BAGGING—Sales, here and in Boston, 1,000 bales Gunny at 15¼c.@15½c. ℘ yard.

COTTON—Was quite unsettled to-day, opening at 81c.@82c., and closing at 85c.@86c. for Middlings, ℘ lb., with an active inquiry.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in active demand, at a further advance of 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last comprise 18,500 bbls., including Superfine State and Western at $6 75@$7 10; poor to choice extra State at $7 15@$7 75, chiefly at $7 30@$7 35; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $7 50@$7 75 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$6 75	@ $7 10
Extra State	7 15	@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 30	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	7 50	@ 7 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 80	@ 9 00
Extra Genesee	7 80	@ 9 00
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	7 75	@ 10 00

Southern Flour is brisk and buoyant; sales 1,050 bbls., at $7 50@$7 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c., $8@$9 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $9 50@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is active at an advance of 10c. ℘ bbl.; sales, 1,750 bbls. Extra, at $7 30@$9 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, at $4 50@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in good request, at $4@$4 10 for Jersey, $4 75 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl., and the latter, in puncheons, at $22@$22 50 each.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in good demand, mainly for export, at rather better prices. Sales, since our last, of 112,000 bushels, including Canada Club, $1 50; White Western, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Western at [illegible]; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 56@$1 60; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin at $1 50@$1 53; Milwaukee Club at $1 40@$1 50; Chicago Spring at $1 30@$1 38 ℘ bush. Corn is moderately active and rather dearer. Sales, since our last, 87,000 bushels, at 90c.@91½c. for shipping Mixed Western; 87c.@88c. for Eastern do.; 75c.@85c. for unsound; 95c.@96c. for yellow, and 95c.@96c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is in more demand at 98c.@$1 10, according to quality, ℘ bushel; sales, 11,000 bushels. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 67c.@70c.; State, at 69c.@70c., and Jersey, at 62c.@64c. Barley continues in moderate request, at $1 45@$1 55 ℘ bushel. Sales, 1,800 bushels. 2,500 bushels Malt changed hands, at $1 50@$1 60 ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River continues in fair demand, at 90c.@$1 00 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are salable and firm, including new at 18c.@25c., the latter rate for choice, ℘ lb.

HEMP—Manila is inquired for at 11½c., and is held at 12c. ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland sells freely at 85c. for common, and $1 for lump ℘ bbl.

METALS—Are in active demand, and are rapidly advancing.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 270 bbls. old and new crop New-Orleans at 38c.@50c.; 120 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 30c.@35c., and 90 hhds. Barbadoes at 40c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand at buoyant prices, including Linseed, which is quoted up to $1 34@$1 35 ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 2,300 bbls., in lots, at $14 87½@$15 for old Mess, $16 25@$16 50 for new Mess, for future delivery; $17 for City Prime Mess; and $11 50@$13 50 for old and new Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in active request, at 7c.@8c. for Hams, and 5½c.@6c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is moderately active, at 7¼c.@10c. ℘ lb.; sales, 2,000 boxes. Lard has not varied much; sales 2,750 tcs. and bbls., at 10c.@10¾c. ℘ lb. Beef is salable and steady; sales since our last, 600 bbls., at $12 75@$13 50 for Extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 75 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $21@$23 ℘ tierce. India Mess, $24@$26 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14 50@$16 50 ℘ bbl.; sales 200 bbls. Butter is in active demand at 17c.@23c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@27c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in lively request at 10c.@14c. ℘ lb.

RICE—Sales since our last, 350 bags East India, at $7 50@$7 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Sales 600 bags Clover, at 12c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Sales 2,100 bags Pepper, part at 25¼c.@25½c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in brisk demand, at an advance of ¼c.@¾c. ℘ lb. Sales 1,800 hhds., including New-Orleans, at 10¾c.@13c.; and Cuba, at 10c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 140,000 lbs., at 11⅛c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Are rather sparingly offered, and are in fair demand.

WHISKY—Opened at 52½c. and closed at 56c. ℘ gallon, with sales of 2,000 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Were rather more active, but rates were lower on American vessels, in view of the destructive activity of the rebel privateers. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ℘ bbl.; 25,000 bushels Wheat at 6⅜d.@6½d. ℘ bushel, and 1,000 pkgs. Provisions at 25s.@30s., by sailing vessel, and 30s.@40s. by steamer, ℘ ton. For London, 1,200 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, part at 10d. ℘ bushel; and 150 pkgs. Provisions at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Bristol, a British ship took freight at 30s. ℘ ton.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.			
Kangaroo	Jan. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Feb. 7	New-York	Liverpool.
Saxonia	Feb. 7	New-York	Southampton.
Australasian	Feb. 11	New-York	Liverpool.
Hansa	Feb. 14	New-York	Southampton.
Europa	Feb. 18	Boston	Liverpool.
Borussia	Feb. 21	New-York	Southampton.
Asia	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Mar. 4	Boston	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
North American	Jan. 15	Liverpool	Portland.
Australasian	Jan. 17	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	Jan. 21	Liverpool	New-York.
Hansa	Jan. 21	Southampton	New-York.
Europa	Jan. 24	Liverpool	Boston.
Bavaria	Jan. 28	Southampton	New-York.
Etna	Jan. 28	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 31	Liverpool	New-York.
Hammonia	Feb. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Teutonia	Feb. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Borussia	Mar. 11	Southampton	New-York.

Steamers for the Southern Coast.

For New-Orleans—Steamer Rio Rio ... Jan. [illegible]

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at ... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ... [illegible]
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) [illegible]
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

XXX. 1863. M. S. B.

OLD DR. TOWNSEND'S
MAGIC STOMACH BITTERS.

The great renovator of disease and adapted especially for this unpropitious season of the year. By it one is relieved. It is one of the best tonics ever compounded. Every family should have it in the house.

Directions for use on the labels. Sold by all druggists and grocers.

RALPH POMEROY & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 42 Jay-st.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES! The newest and best styles, at low prices. "Woolson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety. Tool Chests, from $1 to $25. Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.
NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,
No. 229 Bowery and No. 16 Division-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY, AT PRESENT embarrassed, wishes to meet with a benevolent gentleman that would advance here $50 on good security. Address Mrs. JAMES, Station G, for one week, Broadway.

LAWYER.—I TAKE LAW BUSINESS, AND cases, and charge nothing, unless I succeed. H. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 10 Nassau-st., Office No. 8.

COMMISSIONER FOR THE STATES and Notary.—No. 5 Beekman-st., over Park Bank—Room No. 8—2d floor.

NEW-YORK TIMES.—A FILE OF THIS PAPER from the commencement, September, 1851, to date, for sale. Address Box No. 343, New-York Post-office.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—THE WIZARD SKIFF—THE [illegible] COMEDY.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATER—LOAN OF A LOVER—PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

WALLACK'S—PAULINE.

IRVING HALL—GRAND CONCERT.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—DR. COLTON—LAUGHING GAS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—MISS LAVINIA WARREN, the Queen of Beauty, Gen. Nutt, &c., at all hours—CHARLES THE GIANT, afternoon and evening.

PALACE GARDEN—CURIOSITIES.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—EAST LYNNE.

BROADWAY MENAGERIE—COMPLETE SCHOOL OF NATURAL HISTORY.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—(No. 659 Broadway) BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—(No. 772 Broadway) CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.

NEW HALL OF ART, No. 625 Broadway—BANVARD'S PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND THE WAR.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The news from the Mississippi River this morning is important. Gen. McClernand has landed his forces on the Louisiana side, five miles below the mouth of the Yazoo, and in full view of the city of Vicksburgh. At last accounts two brigades were engaged in opening the famous Cut-off, commenced by Gen. Williams last season. As the river is now "bank full" at Vicksburgh, there is a possibility that the enterprise may be successful, at least to the extent of permitting the passage of gunboats and transports. Gen. Grant left Memphis on Tuesday last.

We have advices from New-Orleans to the evening of the 20th inst., by the arrival at this port of the steamers *Bio Bio* and *St. Mary's*. The news is important. Gen. Grover was at Baton Rouge with about twenty regiments. Gen. Sherman was at Carrollton with another large force. Gen. Banks was still at New-Orleans, and had found it necessary to reiterate some of Gen. Butler's old orders, to keep the Secesh element within proper bounds. News had been received from Berwick's Bay that the rebel iron-clad steamer *Cotton*, which had disputed Gen. Weitzel's progress at Bayou Teche, was entirely destroyed by the land and naval forces under command of that officer on the 14th. She was blown to atoms. It was believed that the entire rebel force in that vicinity would soon be captured. On the evening of the 14th, a large Union meeting was held in New-Orleans, which was addressed by Col. Hamilton, of Texas, and others. Another meeting, for the ratification of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, was held on the evening of the 16th. It was not known when the movement up the river would commence, though our correspondent says preparations for it were in active progress.

The steamship *Star of the South* arrived late last night, with important intelligence from Port Royal. One of the Ericsson Monitors, the *Montauk*, had gone on an expedition to capture the rebel steamer *Nashville*, known to be in the Ogeechee River, waiting an opportunity to run the blockade. The *Nashville* was under the protection of a shore battery and of the ram *Fingal*, and some brisk fighting was expected, in which the *Montauk* would have a good opportunity of testing her armor and her big guns. The next arrival from Port Royal will bring us intelligence of the engagement. Two vessels have recently attempted to run out of Charleston—a schooner and a steamer. The former was captured and the latter was burnt.

Our intelligence from Havana this morning is important. The *Oreto*, or *Florida*, it appears, has made her escape from that port, and is committing havoc among our shipping in the West India waters. She left Havana at daybreak on the 22d inst., and made an attempt to capture the bark *La Ciguena*, but failed, she being too near a place of refuge. On the afternoon of the 22d she fell in with and destroyed the brig *Windward*, which had just left the port of Matanzas. The *Florida* next went to Cardenas, where, on the morning of the 23d, she burnt the brig *Corn Ann*, of Machias, Me., and soon afterwards two more brigs, just out from port, were captured, one of which was burnt, and the other sunk. When last seen, the *Florida* was steaming for the Bahamas, with the English flag flying. This is the account given us by the correspondent of the Associated Press. Our own correspondent gives an account of the capture of the *Windward*, but is inclined to doubt the reports of other captures. Another item of exciting news from Havana is the announcement that the United States steamer *Rosney* was fired into by the Spanish man-of-war *Princesa de Asturias* on the 24th inst., outside the port of Havana. No explanation of the occurrence is given.

Letters from Newbern dated Jan. 20, notice a peculiar malarious or congestive fever which was prevailing in some of the regiments. Those who had been affected by it were suddenly attacked with severe pain in their limbs, and soon became insensible. They remained in this condition several days, and then, for the most part, slowly recovered. Gen. Stevenson's Brigade was hourly expecting orders to report on the grand expedition, which was to consist of Naglee's, Ferry's and Wessells's Divisions. Palmer's and Prince's Divisions would remain at Newbern.

A letter from on board the iron-clad *Galena*, dated Jan. 23, states that on the preceding evening the crew were called to quarters in anticipation of an attack from the rebels. After going up the James River about three miles, six of their vessels were sighted, but upon perceiving that their designs had been anticipated, they quickly got out of the way.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, in Philadelphia, yesterday, Judge Ludlow, who was presiding, requested the Grand Jury to lay all other business aside until the authority of the State law had been vindicated—referring to the case of the arrest of Mr. Boileau, the proprietor of the *Evening Journal*, the closing up of his business establishment, and carrying him out of the State. He directed the Grand Jury to hold a consultation, and to take action to have Gen. Montgomery and the Provost-Marshal, and all others concerned in the forcible arrest, called before them, that they may be asked under what authority they acted in the arrest of Mr. Boileau, and why they took him out of the State without the authority of law. The Judge said he acted on his own responsibility in this matter, and without consultation with his brother Judges. The matter was also before the Pennsylvania Legislature yesterday.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, made an apology for his conduct on [illegible] day, and action on his case was suspended. The [illegible] of [illegible], [illegible] Senator from Indiana, was presented. A bill to facilitate transportation to Point of Rocks and Pittsburgh was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution censuring Commodore Vanderbilt and others regarding the Banks transports, was called up by Mr. Hale, who expressed the desire to erase the name of Mr. Vanderbilt. It was debated until the expiration of the morning hour. The bill to prevent and punish fraud against the United States was reported back from the Judiciary Committee. The bill to aid Missouri in the emancipation of slaves, was considered until the adjournment.

The House continued its session on Wednesday night until 5½ o'clock on yesterday morning, when it adjourned, with the agreement that no further dilatory proceedings on the bill to organize negro soldiers should take place. On meeting again, the Judiciary Committee reported that Jos. J. G. Kennedy, who wrote a letter to Jacob Thompson, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is still Superintendent of the Census Bureau. The Committee reported the testimony in the case, and were discharged from further consideration of the subject. The Secretary of the Treasury was called upon for information regarding the amount of fees the Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor of the port of New-York receive. The Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the expediency of an act prohibiting Banks and individuals from receiving deposits of gold to secure the payment of money borrowed, &c. The negro-soldier bill was then again taken up, but after a long debate the House again adjourned without taking the question on its passage.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the concurrent resolution of the Assembly, for the appointment of a Joint Committee to draft a bill for the establishment of an asylum and hospital for sick and wounded soldiers, was adopted without dissent. The majority of the Special Committee on the subject of the Governor's Message regarding the disturbances in the Assembly made a report, which was postponed until a minority report could be prepared.

In the Assembly, the Governor's Message was made the special order for Thursday evening next. Resolutions complimentary to the former Clerk, Mr. Chessman, were adopted unanimously. The resolutions relating to arbitrary arrests were taken up, and after debate, were made the special order for to-day.

GENERAL NEWS.

The additional news from Mexico which we have this morning confirms the report of the defeat of the French vanguard under Berthier. They numbered 4,000, and were attacked by only 900 Mexican cavalry, during a dense fog on the morning of the 18th. A convoy had also been surprised between Jalapa and Perote, and most of it captured. But the most important announcement is that 10,000 of the Mexican garrison at Puebla had sallied out and attacked a French division numbering 14,000, eight leagues from the city, completely routing them, and driving them back to Orizaba. Jalapa and Tampico have been abandoned by the French.

Advices from Europe, one day later, are received, by the arrival at this port of the steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., and from Queenstown on the day following. The financial and commercial news is important. The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from three to four per cent., and the Bank of France had also raised its rate one per cent. The cotton market was buoyant, with an advance of ½d.@1d. per lb. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions heavy. Consols, 92[illegible] for money. The political news by this arrival is not important.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock P. M. yesterday. A resolution by Mr. Masterson to investigate the reported corruption connected with the purchase of the Fort Gansevoort property, by a Special Committee of five, with power to send for persons and papers, was unanimously adopted. A resolution by Mr. Boole, ordering the Harlem Railroad Company to remove all their switches put down without municipal authority, and one by Mr. Hardy, authorizing a Select Committee to ascertain and report what real estate belonging to the Corporation is illegally possessed by private parties, were adopted. The $1,000,000 Harbor Defence ordinance came up as the special order. (This measure was not lost by the Mayor's veto, last year, as heretofore stated, but in the Board of Councilmen, where an impression prevailed that the State would give due attention to the matter. Two other ordinances, of the same purport, but appropriating only $500,000 each, passed the Aldermen last year, and were also lost in the other Board.) It was amended by Mr. Hardy, so that the Commission to expend the money shall not have power to act by a less than two-third vote. Mr. Jeremiah thought the harbor sadly needed defences, but still believed we should further rely on the General Government to provide them. Mr. Froment liked the object of the ordinance, but thought the Commission proposed to carry it out would not consist of the kind of practical men wanted for that duty. The ordinance was adopted by 13 to 2. Adjourned till 1 o'clock P. M. next Monday.

The Board of Councilmen met at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Comptroller reported that during the fortnight ending Jan. 10, $67,366 had been expended for the Family Aid Fund in relieving 38,685 persons. The resolution relative to the death of Washington Smith and ex-Mayor Mickle were concurred in. The Harbor Defence ordinance was referred. The Fitz-John Porter resolutions were laid over.

On Jan. 27, Geo. R. H. Hughes, of Chicago, acting as "attorney in fact" of the rebel John A. Washington, who was killed in Western Virginia on Aug. 1, 1861, presented to Judge Bradwell, in the County Court, the petition of Richard B. Washington, executor of John A. Washington, praying that the will of the latter be regularly certified, &c. This will bequeaths to his seven children the property of the rebel Colonel in the City of Chicago, consisting of three pieces of improved real estate, worth in the aggregate $23,860. Some of the papers of that city are urging that this property should be confiscated.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, before Surrogate Tucker, the matter of the will of John Walton was again in hearing, relative to the payment of certain arrears claimed by Mrs. Walton under a provision in the will of her late husband. The question is, whether, she having taken a divorce from her husband, she is not bound by that election, as a bar to this claim. The matter is still pending.

The Stock Market, after further declining in the forenoon, suddenly turned upward again later in the day and closed with a return to a buoyant speculation for the rise. Gold, 164¼. Exchange on London, 179@179½.

Great excitement was occasioned in business circles yesterday, by the news of the destruction of several American vessels off the coast of Cuba by the rebel privateer *Florida*. The Marine Insurance offices, in many instances, demanded a materially advanced war risk. The transactions in Breadstuffs were fair; prices of Flour were quoted up 5c.@20c. per bbl.; Wheat and Corn were also somewhat firmer. Provisions were in good demand; Pork was dearer. Sugars, Tallow, Wool and Metals were active and higher. Cotton advanced 5c.@6c. ℔ lb., and Whisky 3c.@4c. ℔ gallon, with a lively inquiry for each. The Freight market was rather brisker, but rates on American vessels were declining.

Gen. Banks' New Policy.—Gen. Banks, who, on his arrival in New-Orleans, rescinded most of the orders of his predecessor for the government of that city and its rebellious population, is being compelled by circumstances to put in force measures of a character very analogous to those he rescinded. The last mail brings three new orders, all issued on the 12th instant: one of them making assessments upon property for the relief of the suffering poor of New-Orleans; another for the enforcement of the Confiscation act by the Provisional District Court; and a third providing "that offensive personal demonstrations, by language or conduct, of any character, by persons of any class whatever, with the intention of giving personal offence, or tending to disturb the public peace, are forbidden, and will be punished with relentless severity." The latter order provides that "parents will be held responsible for the respectful conduct of their *children*," which we suppose the rebels and their European allies will construe as a fearful atrocity toward tender and beautiful babies, as they construed Butler's "woman order" to be a shocking assault upon tender and beautiful ladies. From these various orders, however, it would seem that Gen. Banks has discovered that it is no use trifling with New-Orleans rebels, and has consequently come to the conclusion to "tread in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor."

The War and Its Opponents.

It was Tom Paine, in the Revolutionary War, that said, "these are the times that try men's souls." A better man might have said it. It is so of all wars. There never was one yet which did not put to the test the stuff men are made of. The very object of war is to constrain *by suffering*, when constraint by reasoning is no longer possible. It is the *ultima ratio*—the last resort—purely because it is the most terrible extremity. It, of necessity, imposes trials such as human nature nowhere else encounters. The weak and the false are always sure to give way under it sooner or later. The strong and the true alone endure to its legitimate end.

"They *ring* the bells," said the Spanish Minister concerning the rejoicing English, as their troops marched down to embark for the war—"they'll *wring* their hands before they are through with it." It is always so. All can exult in the first flush, when the blood is up, and when the eye takes in nothing but the streaming banners and the bristling bayonets, the ear nothing but the swelling music and the solid tramp. It is the imagination then that mainly rules the hour. The future takes the same bright hue as the present, and nothing is seen in advance but splendid victories and sweeping campaigns. But it all becomes a very different matter when business goes down and taxes rise; when the hospitals fill up with the sick and the wounded, and woe comes to thousands of households for some son or brother or father slain; when defeats alternate with successes, and hopes are met by disappointments; when rulers in council, and Generals in the field commit error after error; and when, worst of all, a vague, dark sense of uncertainty about the duration and final issue settles down upon the soul. These things, though they are inseparable from every war of any serious magnitude, are sure to generate disaffection and the spirit of faction among the false-hearted, despondency and the spirit of surrender among the weak-hearted. No matter how sacred the cause is, these developments are inevitable. Even the most cursory reader of our Revolutionary history knows that the wide prevalence of such inconstancy subjected Washington to more anxiety and embarrassment than any other one thing—not even the hostile operations of the enemy excepted.

Many of these people, we know, try to save their consistency by the plea that the war has been perverted from its original purpose—that an Anti-Slavery character has been given it which destroys all hope of its successful termination. There never was a shallower pretext. The war, in every essential element, is the same now as on the day it commenced. Now, as then, its primary object is the recovery of the national authority over all parts of the national territory; and now, as then, gunpowder and ball are the primary means relied upon to accomplish this. So far as regards Slavery, no sensible man ever doubted that the longer the war continued, the more Slavery would suffer under it. It was obvious to everybody that the rebels could not persist in their resistance, and still retain the rights, privileges and immunities of loyal citizens; that, whatever the disposition of Government, it would be practically impossible to make a distinction between them and any other belligerents; and that the laws of war, and no other laws, must govern the struggle. But these laws do not and cannot of themselves protect Slavery. Civil laws alone can do that, and rebels deliberately put themselves beyond the pale of these. It was therefore a literal impossibility for the war to be carried on in the midst of Slavery with impunity to it. With or without Executive proclamations or military orders, it would have come to the same thing in the end. Under any war policy whatever, the crumbling down of the institution would have been the inevitable consequence of protracted resistance, no matter whether designed or not. There was no earthly mode of preventing it, except by preventing the war itself. As regards mere expediency, perhaps it may be debatable whether the positive acts of the Executive relative to this subject were wise or unwise. But, in either case, the substantial fact remains unchanged, that this war, to be a war at all, must of necessity practically operate against Slavery. Whether this operation was to be active or passive, whether it was to be direct or indirect, were questions rather of form than of substance, rather of theory than of real practical account. In any way, the sequel must be the same. To base opposition to the war on President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, or any other Anti-Slavery act of his, is absurd. Nothing that he has done, or can do, can *materially* alter either the original aim of the war or its practical direction. The excuse is simply the subterfuge of treachery or cowardice.

It is also pretended that the rebels can never be *forced* back to the national authority—that concession alone can accomplish it. The time for this sort of talk has long ago passed. It is now [illegible]. The rebels ask no concession. They will take none. With an emphatic distinctness that is a thousand times more rational and more honorable than the wild and gratuitous assumptions of our malcontents, they declare their unalterable determination to accept nothing short of their absolute independence. This they have proclaimed from the beginning, and there is not the slightest evidence that they have ever thought or are now thinking, of abating this claim one iota. The best that can be said is, that whereas a year ago they would have listened to no arrangement of two nationalities that did not give them Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, they would now doubtless make no trouble about those States, and leave them to the old Government. The war thus far has affected their ideas only as regards boundaries; not at all as regards separation. The war will not attain its legitimate conclusion until the latter is accomplished, and not only particular boundaries but *all* boundaries are given up, so that there shall be no Confederacy whatever.

Our malcontents have not the boldness to favor an acknowledgment of the Confederacy. They cannot yet get the slightest intimation from any rebel authority, that anything less would be accepted. And still they cannot bear to have the war go on. A more incongruous, pitiful and contemptible position cannot be imagined. Every element of true manhood shrinks from it. There is no consistency and no honor but in a steadfast, unwavering support of the war, through all its vicissitudes, until the Confederacy falls, and rebels submit.

The French Emperor on the American Question.

The French Emperor's address to the Legislature, in so far as it relates to the American question, contains nothing calculated to modify the views of his plans and policy, to which we gave utterance a few days ago, but, on the contrary, confirms them. He desires to interfere, is satisfied of our inability to succeed in the field, is restive under the sufferings which the conflict has brought upon his own cotton operatives, and is not disposed to trouble himself much as to the effect which interference might have upon our political destiny. But in spite of all this, he shrinks from meddling in the quarrel, whether diplomatically or militarily, single-handed. He desires to act in concert with the maritime Powers, or, in other words, as the leader and initiator of a movement in which they are to take a part; but as long as they refuse to coöperate, he confesses that he shall be obliged to wait and watch. "The great Maritime Powers not having thought it advisable to act in concert with him, he has been obliged to postpone to another suitable opportunity the offer of mediation." It is fair to conclude from this that the "suitable opportunity" will arise when the Maritime Powers shall have changed their mind.

We again repeat that there is no probability that either England or Russia, and especially England, will stir from the position they have already taken upon this question, unless we stir from ours. All the leading men of England, are satisfied of our inability to prolong the contest much further, and are convinced that before many months we must confess ourselves beaten. So that our reverses in the field, so far from furnishing them with reasons for interference, furnish them with reasons for letting us alone. The oftener we are defeated, they argue, the nearer are we to the result which they desire, and consider inevitable. To proffer therefore their mediation, or to threaten their armed intervention, would have simply the effect of goading the National pride into one more effort, as bloody perhaps as the others, but just as fruitless. In the meantime, by looking on passively, they have, it is true, to support their pauperized operatives, but they avoid the danger of war. Private benevolence, aiding the poor laws, is providing for the operatives more efficaciously than any interference in our affairs could possibly do, and the steady increase of the revenue, in spite of the crisis, not only deprives the Ministry of all motive for meddling, but furnishes it with the strongest possible motive for letting things take their course. Even the danger of a collision with the North, crippled as it is, would convert their present surplus into a startling deficit. The career of the *Alabama* and the *Florida*, illustrating what mischief may be done by one or two fast steamers, without ever fighting at all, is even a stronger argument in favor of peace than our iron-clads.

As regards the chances of French interference alone, they may be fairly estimated from what is occurring in Mexico. It will soon be a year since Louis Napoleon undertook to subjugate that country single-handed. He has not yet advanced over a hundred miles; the communications between the sea-coast and his army are cut; reinforcements are constantly arriving from France and are regularly found barely sufficient to fill the gaps made in the ranks by disease. The sickly season is again fast approaching—and the public in France is sick of an enterprise the theatre of which is so distant as to deprive its incidents of both interest and excitement, and in which the completest triumph that could be looked for would not add one ray of glory to a flag which has been carried in triumph into every capital on the continent of Europe. Add to this the fact, that the public debt of France, which was ten years ago $1,000,000,000, is now $1,900,000,000, and what our debt is expected to be in 1864, if the war goes on; that, according to M. Fould's supplemental statement, issued a month ago, there is this year a deficit of upward of $30,000,000, which is ascribed mainly to the Mexican expedition; that taxation is already enormously heavy, and that the population, as shown by the last census, is merely stationary; and we shall have under our eyes [illegible] for believing that Louis Napoleon is not likely to take upon his own shoulders, broad as they are, the task of imposing peace upon us, while we are determined to fight.

We must not, however, be led, by this array of improbabilities, into forgetfulness of the fact that we can ourselves invite intervention by various ways, besides actually asking for it. We may exhibit from day to day such a want of confidence in the Government, as will satisfy foreign Powers that we are sick of the struggle, and tempt them into administering us a *coup de grace*, in the belief that it would cost them nothing but a threat. It cannot be denied that the events of the past four weeks have not been of a kind to make the task of meddling with us seem very dangerous or costly. We have had armed mobs overawing the Legislatures of the two greatest States of the Union; we have a large party laboring to break up the army by elevating officers, convicted of misconduct before the enemy and deliberate connivance at the defeat of our forces, into the rank of martyrs. The spectacle which we are now witnessing in New-York, of the political canonization of a General who marched off the field to the sound of the enemy's cannon, and left his comrades to be slaughtered for eight hours almost within range of his telescope, without firing a shot to aid them, is one which has never been witnessed in any European country which was not ripe for conquest or partition. And the efforts of certain of our own citizens, inviting mediation, is, perhaps, the most ominous and dangerous sign of all.

If European Powers, therefore, should consider these things as indications that our time has come, we have ourselves only to blame if they set about deciding our fate for us. By doing our work in the field vigorously, by supporting the Government in the maintenance of discipline and subordination, by frowning upon the little less than treasonable intrigues of professedly loyal citizens for foreign interference, and by preventing the army being converted into that greatest of pests and curses, a band of armed politicians and demagogues,—a kind of pest which is terrible to nobody but the people who pay it—we shall not only accomplish our ends at home, but present the strongest possible reason to foreign Powers for letting us alone.

The New Rebel Privateer.

The new Anglo-rebel privateering steamer *Florida* (or *Oreto*) has begun her career of destruction in flaming style. She sailed out of the harbor of Mobile on the 16th instant, in presence of seven of our blockading vessels, and chased by the fastest one of them; but she escaped, and next day captured and burned the Boston brig *Estelle*; on the 20th she entered the harbor of Havana and coaled; on the morning of the 22d (Thursday of last week) she left Havana, and gave chase to an American bark which escaped, but on the afternoon of the same day, when near Matanzas, she captured and burnt the brig *Windward*; next morning she captured and burnt another brig, and shortly after captured two more brigs, one of which she burnt and the other sunk. All this was precisely one week's work; how many more of our vessels this piratical rover may have captured and burnt during the seven days that have elapsed since the 23d, we shall probably not be long in knowing. From the statements made, it would appear that the *Florida* is quite as fast a sailer as her compeer, the *Alabama*, and it is evident that Capt. Maffit is as venturesome a knave as Capt. Semmes. Of course the capturing and burning of unarmed and unsuspecting trading craft in the West India waters is not a work that contains in it a single characteristic of courage, or that requires much skill; and the fact that the *Florida* depended entirely upon her speed for safety from the guns of our vessel that started off Mobile in pursuit—and the further fact that when about to leave Havana, her commander had to obtain the assistance of the Spanish officials to enable him to escape one of our gunboats, and that he also obtained permission from the same functionaries to pass the guard-ship after nightfall, so as to evade our cruisers—abundantly shows that Maffit was not willing to test the metal of his ship with that of any of our armed vessels. In this respect the *Florida* has begun in precisely such a career as has been that of the *Alabama*.

If, however, it might be considered dangerous in any of the waters of the world for a rebel privateer to begin or carry on operations, we should think it ought to be in or near the Gulf of Mexico. In that region it was that the *Alabama* lately committed her depredations; and to that very region it was that the Navy Department lately informed us it had sent a fleet so numerous and powerful that it seemed impossible a rebel craft should show itself and live. It is true, it was well known that not one of these vessels was fast enough to catch either the *Alabama* or the *Florida*; but it was supposed that the mere fact of our superiority in numbers and equipment would insure that the enemy be quickly brought to bay. The result is before us in the recent doings of the *Alabama* off the coast of Texas, and the present reports from near the coast of Cuba. It is hardly worth while to send out any more vessels of the same style as those now jocularly said to be *after* the privateers. If there were a hundred such, instead of twenty, it would not add a whit to our assurance. The Navy Department has now, we are told, determined to send the *Vanderbilt* on this work instead of employing her as a transport. If she had been for the last month where common sense dictated she should be, we might now have been rid of the *Alabama*, and the *Florida* might have lain rotting in the harbor of Mobile. We have known all along where the *Florida* was; we knew her character and her purpose; we knew she was watching her chance to come out. Commander Preble was dismissed the service for allowing her to run into Mobile five months ago; is it not time that the higher functionary who is fairly responsible for her escape, was also dismissed the service? As for our British friends who furnished the *Florida*, as they did also the *Alabama*, to the rebels, and our Spanish-Cuban friends, who are doing all they can to aid them in their work of destruction, we shall be better able to apply a remedy to their delinquencies and crimes when we have corrected our own.

Pope's Virginia Campaign.—Gen. Pope has at last written, and furnished for publication, a report of his campaign in Virginia. It is a document of very great length, and must give place to-day to the news of actual events, which crowds upon us from all quarters.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Refusal of the Senate Military Committee to Authorize Any More Generals.

The Bill Relating to Absentees from the Army.

Continuation of the Debate in the House on the Negro Soldier Bill.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29.

THE NUMBER OF GENERALS.

The Senate Military Committee, at their meeting, to-day, had again under consideration the question of repealing the law limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals. They finally decided not to repeal the law, and to return to the President his special nominations, on the ground that there is no law authorizing them. This determination was made known to the Senate in Executive session, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee to settle the question of law raised by the Military Committee. The probabilities are, that the recommendation of the Military Committee will be approved.

OFFICERS ABSENT FROM DUTY.

The House Military Committee to-day authorized their Chairman, Mr. Olin, to report back the Senate bill, forbidding the pay of officers absent from duty without leave, with important amendments, providing that the President may either strike the names of such officers from the rolls, or, on the finding of a Court-martial, inflict other punishment, even reduction in the ranks. Officers absent on leave, but failing to return at its expiration, are made punishable in the same manner. Non-commissioned officers and privates absent in like manner shall be compelled to serve out additionally the full term of such absence. The Committee also authorized their Chairman to report back the Senate bill to promote efficiency in the Medical Department, with an amendment increasing the hospital rations from 18 to 30 cents. It also provides for the appointment of three Medical Officers, with the rank and pay of Colonels of cavalry, who shall be assigned to duty in the Surgeon-General's office as chiefs of the medical and sanitary branches, and who, under the direction of the Surgeon-General, shall have control of all matters appertaining to those branches.

SECRETARY CHASE'S RECEPTIONS.

Secretary Chase receives on the evenings of each Wednesday at his residence. He gives no invitations but welcomes all comers.

THE ELECTION CASES.

The House Committee on Elections will to-morrow take up and dispose of the North Carolina and Virginia cases. The question involved is one of military interference. The Committee will probably submit the facts in each case without recommendation.

THE PROPOSED RAILROAD.

The Special Air Line Railroad Committee were yesterday and to-day hearing the arguments of counsel of the several railroads against the construction of a new road between Washington and New-York. Up to this evening the arguments were not completed, and will be continued for a day or two longer.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Judge Otto was to-day sworn into office as Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and entered upon the duties of the office.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The average weekly receipts at the Bureau of Internal Revenue are about one million and a half of dollars. A great many districts where taxes have been collected have not yet been heard from. The greatest amount received in one day have been four hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and when the taxes shall have become systematized, the receipts are expected to foot up $[illegible] a week.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR AND MEDIATION.

There is the best authority for saying that the statement that the Emperor of the French had made a renewed proposal of mediation to the British Government since the battle of Fredericksburgh, is entirely without truth. The [illegible] interpretation put upon the Emperor's remarks respecting the United States by a portion of the Press, and the reports of conferences with Mr. Slidell, are unjust and unfounded.

THE METROPOLITAN RAILROAD.

The bill of Senator Rice, furnishing aid to the Metropolitan Railroad Company, guarantees its bonds to the amount of $[illegible], and those of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville to the amount of $[illegible],000, authorizing the Corporation of Washington to guarantee $2,000,000 more for the road from Point of Rocks to Hagerstown. It provides for a mortgage of the road to pay the interest, and two per cent. of the principal yearly.

IMPORTANT CAPTURES.

The United States steamer *Aurora*, on the 18th inst., captured the English steamer *Rising Dawn*, with a cargo of 2,600 bushels of salt, and a large quantity of lucifer matches, soap, coffee and gunny bags. She was from Nassau, N. P., and was trying to run the blockade.

The United States steamer *Ottawa*, on the 21st inst., captured the schooner *[illegible]*, with ninety-nine bales of cotton, while attempting to run out from Charleston.

On the 8th inst., the steamer *Tropic*, formerly the *Huntress*, of Charleston, while attempting to run the blockade, was destroyed by fire. Her crew and passengers were saved by the boats of the *Quaker City*.

EXCHANGES.

Arrangements are being made for speedily ex-

changing about 160 civilian prisoners, now in the Old Capitol and out on parole here, for as many ... held by the rebels.

GENERALS.

The number of Brigadier-Generals now in service is about 260, and of Major-Generals 43. The President has recently nominated to the Senate 154 officers of the former grade, and 30 of the latter. It is believed by those who have direction of military affairs in Congress that the law limiting the number of each officers will be amended so as to add 50 Brigadier-Generals and 23 Major-Generals to the army.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR.

The War Department in future will have but one Assistant Secretary of War, instead of three, as recently. This is considered sufficient, with the addition of an officer expressly sanctioned by law, to be styled the Solicitor of the War Department.

LOSSES ON THE MONITOR.

It has been ascertained that the following officers and men of the *Monitor* were lost when the vessel foundered a short time since: Norman Atwater and George Frederickson, Acting Ensigns; R. W. Hands and Samuel A. Lewis, Engineers; John Stocking, James Fenwick, Wm. Bryan, Petty Officers; Daniel Moore, Robert H. Howard, Jacob Mickels, William Allen, Wm. Eagan, Robert Cook, Thomas Joice, Robert Williams, George Littlefield—16 in all.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.)—Mr. President, I wish to say a few words which I deem proper on the subject of certain charges made against me, and to express my sincere regret at what occurred on Tuesday evening last in the Senate. I regret the violation of the rules of this body. I had no disposition and no desire to violate them; and upon that occasion, if I said anything offensive to any Senator, I extremely regret it. In reference to the matter of a pistol, I deem it due to myself to say that I am not in the habit of wearing arms. I never wore arms a month in all my life, and I would have much sooner injured myself than to have injured the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any Senator on the floor; and, therefore, I think it is due my own manhood to make this plain statement. I do not do it to influence the Senate in its decision on the resolution now before it, but upon the principle, which has always governed my action through life, that when I am satisfied I have done wrong, to make all the reparation I can. And now I say to any individual here, that if upon that occasion I used toward him any discourteous language, I regret it.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.)—I came to the Senate this morning with the determination to call up the resolution I introduced yesterday—for I thought it due to the Senate and country that prompt action should be had upon it. But upon the statement of the Senator from Delaware, I will not call it up this morning, but take advice of Senators older than I am, and then take such action as may be advised.

Mr. WALL, of New-Jersey, (Dem.) presented the petition of the Chief Engineer of the *Monitor*, asking for relief for losses incurred by her sinking at sea.

Mr. TURPIE, of Indiana, (Rep.) presented the credentials of Hon. THOMAS H. HENDRICKS, elected United States Senator from the State of Indiana for six years from the 4th of March next.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.) introduced a bill to facilitate the transportation of the mails and munitions of war from Washington to the Point of Rocks and to Pittsburgh, and also to the waters of the Chesapeake, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.) called up the resolution censuring Commodore VANDERBILT, Commodore VAN BRUNT and CHAS. S. HASWELL, and requesting T. J. SOUTHARD to refund the commission received. He said, as he offered the resolution, and it was under his control, he would erase the name of Commodore VANDERBILT, as he performed his duty without any compensation, and has shown a great deal of patriotism all through the war. Mr. SOUTHARD also had offered to perform services for nothing, but he had [illegible] which ought to be refunded. To be sure, he had shown some [illegible], but it was to the merchants and not to the Government. The [illegible] should be to the Lord, and the good works to the Government.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.) said there had been a great many errors in connection with the fitting out of the Banks expedition. One was in going to a set of brokers to procure vessels, instead of publicly advertising for them, as has been the practice before. The old plan would have saved 25 per cent. of the cost. He referred to the testimony taken before the Committee to show the practice under the old plan. Another great error was in not having the vessels properly inspected. Commodore VANDERBILT thought that Custom-house inspection would be sufficient, but the Secretary of War was not satisfied and appointed Com. VAN BRUNT, who it turned out knew nothing about steam vessels, and Mr. HASWELL was appointed to assist him. Again the destination of the expedition was kept secret, so that even the inspectors did not know for what service the vessels were required. Then the vessels were very much overloaded, and the men improperly packed on board; and the [illegible] there was one scene of fraud from beginning to end. Nor was he in favor of excusing Com. VANDERBILT. He thought he had not done all his duty.

The morning hour having expired, the resolution was postponed.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.) from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the bill to prevent and punish fraud against the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.) called up the bill to aid the State of Missouri in the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) moved to amend the bill, so that if emancipation was immediate, $20,000,000 should be paid, but if it was gradual, $10,000,000 should be paid.

Mr. WILSON, of Missouri, (Union,) said that if the bill was to be submitted to the people of that State, he should content himself with voting against it on constitutional grounds; but, as it was proposed to let the present Assembly of that State settle the matter, he should move to amend the bill in several important particulars. Twenty millions was not enough.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.) was in favor of gradual emancipation, and was not willing to pay more than ten million dollars.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.) said this bill came from the House, where it passed under the lead of a member from Missouri, providing for the payment of ten millions with immediate emancipation, and no slaves to be paid for who are brought into that State after the war. It went to the Judiciary Committee, and comes back amended, to allow Slavery to continue there for thirteen years longer, and doubling the amount to be paid, and instead of refusing to pay for slaves brought into the State after the war, it proposes to pay for all slaves not freed under the Confiscation act. He was willing to do all he could to make the great State of Missouri a free State, but he could not vote for this bill with these provisions. He was not willing to pay the State of Missouri twenty millions of dollars to hold men in bondage thirteen years longer. All the slaves in that State would not sell for twenty millions of dollars if put up at auction to-day. Congress had pledged itself to aid the States in emancipation, but he was not willing to pay full price for all slaves. That State without the curse of Slavery would have been the greatest State west of the Alleghanies. He was willing to make a general proposition to West Virginia, Missouri, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. KENNEDY, of Maryland, (Union,) asked if there was any evidence that the State of Maryland would accept such a proposition.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said many of her best men were in favor of it.

Mr. KENNEDY—Not among the slaveholders.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said many of them were large slaveholders. He offered, as a substitute for the bill, a general bill, giving aid to the States of Missouri, West Virginia, Delaware and Maryland.

Mr. FESSENDEN said there had been doubts expressed as to the constitutionality of making appropriations of this kind. He thought, if defended at all, it must be upon the ground that at a time of war like this it was a matter of public safety and necessity. The bill, as passed by the House, provided that a good and valid act of emancipation should be passed by the State before any money was paid. But this bill from the Committee on the Judiciary simply provides for a law by the State. He was not willing to vote for making an appropriation for the deportation of these slaves. This was a policy he had never pledged himself to adopt. It would be entering upon a boundless ocean of expense, which he doubted that we would be able to carry out. In these particulars he preferred the House bill to the substitute of the Committee on the Judiciary. He had believed that the value of $300 per slave was far too high. He understood, from the best authority, that the average value of the slaves in Maryland had been placed at $150 for the purpose of taxation. But he was not complaining of the amount; he was willing to appropriate the amount asked for, provided Slavery was abolished and the object accomplished.

Mr. HENDERSON said that the Government had already spent hundreds of millions to put down rebellion in Missouri; and he was astonished now to see the Opposition slow to pay in a few more millions to do a work which would do more to bring back peace than all else. He had always been for the Union; and in a slaveholding State, when TOOMBS uttered his treason in the Senate, he had been for arresting and imprisoning him. He urged the Senator from Massachusetts not to attempt to put Maryland and Delaware into the bill. It would be time enough to pay the States money when they ask for it. His State had come forward and asked help to rid herself of this incubus, and break down a system which binds them to this unholy rebellion. Now was the time, if Congress meant to do anything to carry out its pledges to aid in abolishing Slavery. If you fail in your pledges now, what confidence will be placed in your assertions hereafter? He wanted to accomplish this great object and abolish Slavery from his State. If anything was to be done, it should be done well and quickly. If he had a million of slaves, he would not accept one dollar; and there were many in the State of Missouri who would not accept any money, or would turn it over to the negroes themselves. But with Slavery removed, Missouri will pay back this amount ten-fold. He wanted the bill passed, so that the present Legislature, who were in favor of emancipation, could act upon it, for he could not tell what might be in the future. He wanted Missouri to remain in the Union, locking hands with New-England and the other States, until the rebellion shall exhaust itself and the States come back, like the prodigal son, from their long wanderings. If this object were carried out, he believed the rebellion would lose all its power in Missouri. Refuse this and he might be driven into exile, and Slavery might become stronger than ever.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said that the Senator (HENDERSON) had made a very eloquent appeal, though rather on topics foreign to the business on hand. He (FESSENDEN) deprecated these constant appeals for the Union and the Constitution, on mere matters of business. The resolution referred never pledged the faith of Congress. It simply said that it was the duty of the United States to aid the States, and nobody has said that they were not willing to appropriate money enough to accomplish the object. The only question is whether we shall pay twenty millions or ten millions of dollars, and whether it will accomplish the object or whether the money will be wasted.

Mr. TRUMBULL contended that the faith of Congress was pledged to aid the States. The resolution could mean nothing else. He agreed with the Senator from Missouri (HENDERSON) that this should be done now, when emancipation can be secured to Missouri by a Legislature willing to act in the matter. He (TRUMBULL) believed it was the best and cheapest method to secure this great blessing. He would like to see the shackles fall from every slave to-day, but because he (TRUMBULL) could not get "immediate emancipation," he would not say like the Senator from Massachusetts (SUMNER) that he could not vote for "gradual emancipation." The bill of the Committee proposes to extinguish Slavery in Missouri forever, while the House bill only proposes to free the slaves of loyal men.

Mr. FOSTER was in favor of the measure, and thought that a few millions of dollars, one way or the other, in comparison with the great object of making Missouri a free State, was as nothing. Was any Senator willing to set a limit to the price he would be willing to give for the safety of the Republic? He believed that abolishing Slavery in Missouri would do more toward crushing the rebellion than anything else. With Slavery abolished, Missouri would be effectually reclaimed from rebellion, and a death-blow would be struck at treason.

After further discussion by Messrs. WILSON and POMEROY, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The report of the House proceedings left off at 2 o'clock this morning, after which

There was a general agreement that all further dilatory proceedings should be disposed of, that the vote should first be taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered on the negro soldier bill, and that the House adjourn, leaving the bill open to amendment or debate.

The House then at 3½ o'clock adjourned.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

On motion of Mr. LOVEJOY, of Ill., (Rep.) the Committee on Agriculture was instructed to inquire into the expediency of collecting agricultural statistics through the Assessors of the Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. SHEFFIELD, of R. I., (Union,) a resolution was adopted instructing the same Committee to inquire into the expediency of sending a representative to the Agricultural Exhibition at Hamburg next July, with a view to mutual exchanges for the promotion of agriculture.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, (Rep.) from the Judiciary Committee, to whom the subject was referred for inquiry, reported that JOSEPH J. G. KENNEDY, who wrote a certain letter to JACOB THOMPSON, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, is still Superintendent of the Census Bureau. The Committee reported the testimony in the case, which was ordered to be printed, and the committee were then discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, (Dem.,) the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to inform the House what amount of fees the Collector, Surveyor and Naval Officer of New-York have received under the act of 1861, providing for the collection of duties on imports.

Mr. WALLACE, the Delegate from Washington Territory, offered a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring as to the expediency of devoting the proceeds from the public lands to instruction in the military profession.

On motion of Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, (Rep.,) it was resolved that the *Committee on Ways and Means* be instructed to inquire into the expediency of an act prohibiting banks and individuals from receiving deposits of gold to secure the payment of money borrowed; that they inquire whether such an act will not prevent the speculation in gold now going on, and thereby protect the Government and people from the evils of such speculation, and that the Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Negro Soldiers bill was then taken up.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) modified his substitute, striking out the distinction of white or colored as to commissioned officers.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union,) moved to refer the subject to the Military Committee.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, (Dem.,) said this bill had not been printed except in the *Globe*. In reply to a question from him,

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said it was the opinion that the existing law did not put African soldiers on the same footing with white soldiers; and hence, if any of the former be captured by the enemy and executed, the Executive would not have authority to punish or retaliate. This bill proposed to confer it.

Mr. COX would prefer the gentleman's opinion to that of the War Department. The gentleman knew that the law placed colored persons, now in the army, under the rules and articles of war. They received pay and rations in all respects as part of the army. Then let it be known whence the necessity for this bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Maine, (Rep.,) inquired whether the gentleman did not vote for the existing law.

Mr. COX replied that he did not, because the infamous 12th and 13th sections of that bill were not stricken out. He and his friends voted against it.

Mr. STEVENS said that, in form, the old enactment did not put African soldiers precisely on the same footing. If the bill now proposed was a reënactment of that law, what was the objection? If it altered the law for the better, then it was necessary.

Mr. WADSWORTH, of Kentucky, (Union,) rose to speak, when

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) objected to further debate, especially as the members sat up all last night in order to reach action to-day.

Mr. STEVENS said it was thought better by those who designed the bill that the question of bounty should be left out altogether.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky, (Union,) asked the gentleman whether the President, under this bill, would not have power to appoint negroes to command white men?

Mr. WILSON compared the bill with the existing law to show that blacks are not proposed to be placed on the same footing with white men. Did the gentleman think the President would place black officers over white men?

Mr. MALLORY replied that it was impossible for him to say what the President would do. He merely submitted that the President had the power.

Mr. COX said that the gist of his objections and of the objections of others were that this bill placed the black on perfect equality with the white soldiers.

Mr. MAYNARD inquired whether the rebels had made any distinction in punishment between white and black.

Mr. STEVENS did not know. It was, however, stated in the papers that the rebels having captured a few black soldiers, executed them. It was thought necessary, for this reason, that blacks and whites should be put upon an equality of rights for their protection as soldiers.

Mr. MAYNARD said his object in moving to refer, was that the bill might be deprived of those features which made it odious, without countervailing advantage to the United States. Congress had already provided that the President might employ such persons of African descent as he might deem useful. Under this bill not only black Brigadier, but black Major-Generals might be appointed. The opposition of the Border-State men was not factious. It was made in seriousness, because the bill might cause serious injury. They had submitted to a good many things which they considered injudicious. He begged the gentlemen that, when they found it necessary to adopt measures in violation of their judgment, they would make the dose as palatable as possible by gilding the pill.

Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) was favorable to the policy of this bill. He could see no reason why any man of any color, who was able to lift an arm for the defence of our nationality, should not be permitted to do so. He could see no reason why the black man's life should be spared, and his own son be called upon to lay down his life; or, why persons who are considered property by those in rebellion, should not be brought in some way into active service, if they would enlist on the side of the Government. At the same time he was deeply impressed with the ideas thrown out by the gentleman from Tennessee in his brief remarks. They must not only consider what was right and proper in itself, but must pay some deference to public sentiment and prejudice. It was known that there was already in the public mind a deep prejudice against blacks being placed on a basis of social equality with the whites. He did not believe that the President would ever permit black officers to command white men. He had no idea that the President was so ignorant of popular feeling as to do so foolish a thing. Yet, unless some restrictions are thrown around this bill, those who wish to strengthen and additionally disseminate this prejudice would seize upon every point to accomplish their purpose.

Mr. MALLORY said the bill of Mr. STEVENS placed the whites and blacks under military authority. If a black officer held a higher commission than a white, did he not necessarily take precedence of the white officer?

Mr. DUNN replied that it was because he did not wish such a possibility to exist in the public mind, he wished the bill to provide explicitly that black men should not command white men.

Mr. PORTER, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered an amendment to meet this point.

Mr. MCPHERSON, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) said the author of this bill would confine the officering to white men.

VOICES.—Who is the author? Name him.

Mr. WICKLIFFE, of Kentucky, (Union).—The author is the Secretary of War.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) said the instances of blacks being employed heretofore in warfare were so rare as to be insignificant. It was an assertion in favor of the present bill about which gentlemen, as in chivalry, might break a lance; but it was not an argument becoming them for serious consideration. Should we be asked to stigmatize our constituents by saying that they would shrink from the contest, and employ blacks to perform the work that patriotism enjoins upon them? Blacks were not necessary to put down the rebellion; they were not worthy to aspire to the position of freemen. All knew that a distinction existed as to social equality. After peace, were arms to be left in the hands of black men in the South? The janissaries were safer keepers of the Ottoman Empire than would be the freed slaves in this country. To so employ them would be a crime against the ages, a violation of the Constitution. This bill, passed into a law, would be unconstitutional, null and void. Was it not proposing to inaugurate a servile war, with white men as leaders? With all their faults, he loved those in arms in the South still. He fought against them, not because he hated them, but because they were arrayed against our liberties and form of Government. His principles were permanent and fixed. He was for the restoration of the "Union as it was, and the Constitution as it is."

Mr. HUTCHINS, in reply to Mr. CRITTENDEN, said the slaves were either persons or property. We were entitled to the services of all persons to put down rebellion. If the slaves were property, then we might use them for some purpose. He had had a conversation with Gen. HUNTER, who said that his attempt to arm the negroes at Hilton Head was a complete success; that their aptitude for drill and maneuver was equal to that of any soldiers he had ever known. The only reason why they were disbanded was that the Government at that time did not see fit to indorse that policy. Briefly discussing the justice of employing black soldiers, he referred to the recommendations in South Carolina during the Revolution to enroll that class of persons.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) alluding to Mr. WICKLIFFE's remarks, he said some of our Generals, from FREMONT to BUELL, had been severely censured. Why was not the rebellion ended ere now? It was in part because the rebels had sympathizers in the North, seeking to poison the public mind. He advocated the passage of the bill. Let the laborers of the rebels strike for their freedom, under officers acting under the orders of the Government. He asked for any fact to show that colored men in arms had ever failed the power which relied upon them—for a single exception. He held it to be true that to plant Slavery in a garden would make it a desert, and to plant freedom in a desert would make it a garden.

When he concluded, without taking the question, the House adjourned.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Important from the Richmond Papers.

The National Forces in North Carolina Advancing.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

The flag-of-truce steamboats *Express*, *New-York* and *Metamora* arrived about dark last evening from City Point, in charge of Capt. MULFORD. They brought down 1,500 Union prisoners, exchanged from Richmond, and left here at a late hour last night for Annapolis.

The Richmond *Whig*, of Jan. 26, has the following:

A YANKEE SPY.

On Sunday last, a man named CARRINGTON was arrested in Richmond, on charge of being a Yankee spy.

THE ADVANCE IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The enemy is advancing from Newbern in two columns—one toward Kinston, the other toward Wilmington.

GOLDSBORO, N. C., Thursday, Jan. 22.

It is reported that the Abolition fleet, 75 sail, including two Monitors and six other iron-clads, are in Beaufort harbor; also, that 50,000 Abolitionists are encamped in Morehead and Carolina cities.

A NATIONAL SUCCESS IN TENNESSEE.

MOBILE, Tuesday, Jan. 26.

A dispatch dated McMinnville, 24th, says: The enemy attacked MORGAN's regiments this morning. After two hours' hard fighting with superior forces our men fell back two miles.

A VOICE FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Standard* says, in speaking of the rebel authorities at Richmond:

"They labor to break down the old Government because they were about to lose the 'beef,' and they would wreck the new one before they would part with the carcass upon which the vultures were settled. Their motto was divide and destroy, and their motto now is consolidate, rule or ruin. Hence they are Destructives, and those who oppose them are Conservatives. We still walk the soil and breathe the air of freedom, and are not to be influenced in our course by the blandishments or the frowns of power."

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Jan. 28.

There are no new developments in favor of the exchange of officers, except that the recent captures at Arkansas Post makes the rebels sore, and they seem more desirous of falling back upon the old cartel.

Ship *Wm. Woodbury* is at anchor in Hampton Roads.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* is still at anchor in Hampton Roads.

Important captures of contraband goods have been made in Gates County, N. C., to the amount of $30,000, by our officers in that vicinity.

THE WHITE RIVER EXPEDITION.

The Official Naval Account of Its Doings.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The Navy Department has received information that the naval expedition up the White River under the command of Lieut.-Com. JOHN G. WALKER, was successful in accomplishing the duty in which it was sent. He pushed on to Duvall's Bluff in the *Baron de Kalb*. Annexed is his official report.

The capture of the guns alluded to renders it very difficult for the rebels to defend the approach to Little Rock, and it is believed that the State of Arkansas is completely in our power.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT BARON DE KALB,
DUVALL'S BLUFF, Jan. 16, 1863.

SIR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place. Leaving the transports at Arkapola, four miles below, I cleared for action and steamed up, arriving at about 3 P. M., meeting with no resistance. I made fast to the bank, and landing a party took possession of the public property. I found two fine 8-inch guns and carriages, two hundred stand of arms, with their accoutrements, and three platform cars. The guns were being hoisted on the cars, when the rebels took the alarm and fled. The supper of the soldiers was cooking when I arrived, and they left blankets and traps of all kinds behind. I took 7 prisoners, and from them and from the negroes, learn that the troops engaged in loading the cars ran about fifteen minutes before I arrived, and at the same time the steamer *Blue Wing* went up the river. The guns and carriages are in good order, and many of the small arms are Enfield rifles. Upon the arrival of Gen. GORMAN's troops I drew off my men and turned the place over to the army.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN G. WALKER, Lieutenant Com'g.
To Acting Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER.

A DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE EDINBURGH.

Discussion of the President's Emancipation Policy.

The Union at an End.

Rate of Interest Raised by the Bank of England.

Important Commercial Intelligence.

The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, Capt. McGUIGAN, which left Liverpool at 1 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, and Queenstown on the 14th of January, arrived here yesterday morning.

Her telegraphic advices are a day later than those by the *Saxonia*.

The *Etna* arrived at Queenstown at 4.45 P. M., on the 13th, and the *Bohemian* at Londonderry on the morning of the 14th of January.

The New-York correspondent of the *Times*, writing Jan. 2, says Mr. LINCOLN himself, if not greatly belied, believes that the Union is at an end; that nothing which either he or the Northern people can do will be able to restore its force; fight out the fight to its bitter end, because pride or shame, or the fear of public opinion that he does not rightly understand, prevents him from accepting a result humiliating to himself, his party and his people. It is the old story over again; it is a Brummagem GEORGE III, in the shape of an elected President renouncing the old obstinacy.

The *Times*, in a leader, says it has never doubted the abolition of Slavery would, in some way or other, be the final result of the war; and would unfeignedly rejoice were the words to which the President has given utterance capable of conveying with them their own fulfillment. That this measure is no homage to principle or conviction, but merely a means of raising up a domestic enemy against the Southern States is abundantly proved from the fact that abolition is a punishment to rebels, and its retention is a reward to patriots.

The *Times* adds: "Every consideration of patriotism and policy calls upon President LINCOLN to put an end to the hopeless contest; but he considers the ruin is not deep enough, nor the bloodshed plentiful enough, and so he calls to his aid the execrable expedient of a servile insurrection. He has decided in favor of emancipation, not as a matter of principle, but as a weapon of war."

The Directors of the Bank of England have raised the rate from three to four per cent.

VERY LATEST PER EDINBURGH.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Jan. 15.

COTTON—Sales for the two days, 28,000 bales, including 10,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market is buoyant, with an advance of ½d.@1d. ℔ lb.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closes quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market is heavy.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

Consols close at 92⅝@92¾ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales of American stocks were at the following rates: Illinois Central shares 40@39 discount; Erie Railway, 45¾@46¾.

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 15.

The Bank of England has raised its rate of discount from 3 to 4 per cent.

The *Daily News* approves of President LINCOLN's Proclamation.

The *Times* reiterates its former diatribes against the Proclamation.

The Bank of France has raised its rate of discount 1 per cent.

THE PHILADELPHIA ARREST

Charge of Judge Ludlow to the Grand Jury on the Matter.

Action of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 29.

The course of Judge LUDLOW, in regard to the arrest of Mr. BOILEAU, the proprietor of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, is the subject of conversation everywhere, and excites universal attention. The high character of Judge LUDLOW as an impartial Magistrate gives his decree considerable influence.

In his address to the Grand Jury, this morning, he stated that it had come to his knowledge that within the last twenty-four hours a citizen of this Commonwealth, and this county, had been suddenly arrested at his residence in this city, and forcibly carried against his will beyond the limits of this State and jurisdiction of this Court.

Such events have heretofore taken place, but as we have been anxious to support the United States Government in every way compatible with the proper discharge of our duty, we were not inclined to believe that those in authority would attempt to exercise a power, under all circumstances questionable and delicate, when temporary excitement had given way to reason, and a patriotic and, I believe, an honest desire to do a great public duty had resolved itself into a settled purpose to discharge that duty according to law, and with at least decent respect for the laws of this Commonwealth and for the constituted authorities of the State.

The time has arrived when we can no longer hold our peace, when the obligations imposed upon us by our oaths of office compel us, at every hazard, to direct the Grand Jury to inquire into and determine by whose order and by what persons this arrest has been made, and if, after an impartial examination, it shall appear that any citizen has been forcibly abducted from the county, to inform the Grand Jury that it is their duty to present the facts in the case to the Court, where bills of indictment may be framed, and the accused persons, if they have committed a crime, be tried, and if guilty, be punished for what, in that event, may become a criminal act.

Judge LUDLOW then quoted from the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this Commonwealth, to show that the inestimable rights of "a speedy and public trial" are guaranteed to every citizen by both instruments.

Judge LUDLOW also quoted from the decisions of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania to show the course to be taken in a trial for treason.

In conclusion, he said:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: I have alone taken the responsibility of addressing you to-day. It has not been done without the most serious reflection. From the commencement of the rebellion I have endeavored in every possible legal method to support the constituted authorities.

Time and again questions of great delicacy, and which seemed to threaten a collision between the United States authorities and this Court, have been disposed of in such a way as not to embarrass the General Government, while the rights of the citizen have been protected.

We have even failed to notice the fact officially, that "arbitrary arrests" have been made in this county, because, as we have heretofore intimated, we had hoped that they would cease. That hope has been destroyed.

A legal and moral necessity urges us to this step, not to countenance any act committed by any man against the authority of the General Government, but to sustain a right as clear as the noon-day sun, as vital as life-giving breath, without the existence of which the Government itself is a stupendous deception, and which if firmly maintained, now and here, will go far to unite a people of immense resources, and which power can yet be wielded as a unit, when and as soon as the constitutional rights of each citizen shall be respected and enforced.

I have now discharged a great public duty, with no desire to do otherwise than to support the United States Government, and I sincerely believe that the result will be to strengthen, and not to weaken that Union, which ought to be perpetuated to the latest generation.

I request you at once to suspend all other business before you at present, and to instruct the District-Attorney of this county to send for Gen. MONTGOMERY and the Provost-Marshal, together with all other persons who have any knowledge of this transaction, and after you shall have heard them your duty will be simply to present the facts to the Court.

The Grand Jury then retired.

Proceedings in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Thursday, Jan. 29.

The arrest of Mr. BOILEAU, of the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, has been brought up in the Legislature by resolutions offered by Senators DONOVAN and WALLACE. That of the former authorizes the Governor to go to Washington and demand the release of Mr. BOILEAU. Mr. DONOVAN supported it in an able speech, which was replied to by Mr. LOWRY. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, *and a motion to discharge the Committee from its consideration was killed by a strict party vote.*

Considerable excitement prevails in regard to the arrest, and the Democrats of the House held a caucus this morning, and resolutions similar to those offered by Senator DONOVAN will be passed to-day.

The House has passed the bill for the payment of the State interest in coin, and the Senate will concur before the adjournment of this evening.

WINTER GARDEN—BENEFIT OF C. W. COULDOCK.—This evening the eminent character actor, Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, takes his first benefit this season, appearing in the part of *Peter Probity*, in the domestic drama of the "Chimney Corner," in which he has won such well-deserved renown. The beautiful CUBAS will appear on this occasion, for the first time, as *Alexis*, the Pirate Boy, in the pantomime drama of the "Wizard Skiff."

DINNER THIS EVENING TO GEN. WOOL AND HIS STAFF.—This magnificent entertainment will take place this evening at DELMONICO's, corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and 7 o'clock is the hour appointed. That due respect may be shown to Gen. WOOL and his Staff, Col. ROOME, we understand, will have an escort of honor in readiness at the St. Nicholas Hotel this evening, to act as a convoy to the General and his officers to the place of rendezvous at Delmonico's for the evening, and that everything requisite to do the veteran General honor, will be in requisition. This is as it should be, and evinces the great respect and esteem in which this venerated soldier is held by the army and the community.

PROF. ROBINSON'S FUNERAL.—The funeral services will be attended on Friday, at the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. SKINNER. The Directors, Faculty and students of the Union Theological Seminary are requested to meet in the chapel of the seminary at 1½ o'clock. The Faculties of Columbia College, of the New-York University and the Free Academy, are invited to attend the services. Seats will also be reserved for the clergy, and for the members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies.

Mothers!

MOTHERS!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so, go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately, depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Price 25 cents. Sold everywhere.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 449 West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters.—MUSHROOM IMITATIONS.—Success is the "prevalent cradle" of innumerable humbugs. No sooner had HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS made their mark in the world, than up sprang a host of imitations, and as the fame of the great restorative grew and spread the pestiferous crop of poisonous mockeries thickened. But the medicine has lived them down. One by one they have disappeared. When the bellows of puffery, which kept alive the feeble fire of their borrowed reputation, ceased to blow, they ceased to live, and thus they continue to come and go. Meanwhile, HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, the grand protective and remedial tonic of the age, have progressed in popularity with each succeeding year. Their success as a means of preventing and curing the diseases resulting from malaria, unwholesome water, and all unhealthy climatic influences, has been boundless; and as a remedy for dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, general weakness and debility, and all complaints arising from indigestion, they are now admitted to be superior to any other preparation ever advertised or prescribed. From the home market, to which a few years ago they were confined, their sale has been extended into every State of this Union, over the whole of South and Central America, Mexico, the West Indies, the Sandwich Islands, Australia, China and Japan. Home and foreign testimony continue to show that HOSTETTER'S BITTERS are the most remarkable tonic and invigorant ever before the world.

DEPOT, NO. 428 BROADWAY.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all Diseases of the Feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Pain in the Side, Back, Breast, and for local pains generally, there is nothing at all equal to the Plasters of Dr. ALLCOCK. They give relief as soon as applied. Sold at No. 4 Union-square and 294 Canal-st.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' HARD RUBBER MULTIPEDAL TRUSS invites the most searching criticism. This instrument and a Varicocele Truss may be seen at Dr. Riggs' Office, No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Psychological Lecture and Experiments THIS (Friday) EVENING, at Clinton Hall. Class TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING. No experiments after this evening, until Tuesday.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED

BUSH—TAYLOR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, at Calvary Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Southgate, Mr. NEWBERRY D. BUSH and Miss LIZZIE TAYLOR, daughter of the late Dr. Taylor, and granddaughter of Mrs. Dr. Peter Clarke.

CANNON—VAN VRANKEN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 28, by Rev. Dr. Mabon, HENRY R. CANNON, of Elizabeth, N. J., and MARY C. VAN VRANKEN, of Hackensack, N. J.

LE COUNT—BADEAU.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, in the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Daniel Curry, D. D., assisted by Rev. E. C. White, HENRY M. LE COUNT and FANNIE A., daughter of Albert Badeau, Esq., all of the above place.

DIED.

BARNES.—In Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 29, FREDERICK ALLEN, youngest child of W. J. and S. E. Barnes, aged 3 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 127th-st., near 3d-av., on Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Yonkers for interment.

CARSTENS.—At Hilton Head, S. C., on Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1862, NICHOLAS W. CARSTENS, son of Mathew and Sarah Carstens, aged 20 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Horatio-st. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

CARPENTER.—In Foxboro, Mass., on Sunday, Jan. 25, of diphtheria, JULIA A. CARPENTER, aged 11 years.

CLELAND.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Jan. 28, GILBERT CLELAND, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 1 o'clock P. M., from Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., without further notice.

CONNOR.—On Monday, Jan. 26, JAMES CONNOR, of England, in the 63d year of his age.

His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of Evergreens.

CLOSE.—In North Salem, Westchester County, N. Y., at his residence, on Tuesday, Jan. 27, Col. JOHN CLOSE, after a short illness, in the 64th year of his age.

DERBY.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, EDMUND S. DERBY, aged 44 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from No. 196 Prince-st.

KURST.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, after a short illness, JOHN KURST, aged 54 years, 2 months and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 6 Allen-st.

MEIER.—In New-Rochelle, on Thursday, Jan. 29, ELIZA C., widow of Caspar Meier, in the 87th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at St. Michael's Church, Bloomingdale, on Saturday, Jan. 31, at [illegible] o'clock P. M., without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance on the west side of Union-square, at 12½ o'clock P. M.

NEALL.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 28, of disease of the heart, JESSE H. NEALL, in the 39th year of his age.

The remains will be taken from the house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 14, to St. John's Church, Varick-st., on Sunday, Feb. 1, where the funeral services will take place at 1 o'clock P. M. His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

ROBINSON.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 27, at his residence, Rev. Dr. EDWARD ROBINSON, in the 69th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, on Friday, Jan. 30, at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends, and those of his family, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

SULLIVAN.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 29, of dropsy of the heart, THOMAS D. SULLIVAN, Professor of Music, a native of Limerick, Ireland, aged 37 years.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 61 New Canal-st., near Essex-st., to-day, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends will please accept this notice.

STEVENS.—In Erie, Penn., on Sunday, Jan. 25, ELLEN E., eldest daughter of Capt. Thomas H. Stevens, U. S. N., and Anna M. Stevens, aged 17 years.

WARING.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 29, after a short illness, MARTHA, beloved wife of Edmund Waring, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, Feb. 3, at 10½ o'clock, from her residence, in 8th-st., between Avenues A and B, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WHITLOCK.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 24, of typhoid fever, Corp. FREDERICK WHITLOCK, of the Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Jan. 31, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of James Phyfe, Esq., No. 126 West 39th-st. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further invitation.

WOLCOTT.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 22, suddenly, at No. 20 Johnson-st., SUSAN EMMA, youngest child of Charles W. and Emeline C. Wolcott, aged 9 years, 3 months and 18 days.

The funeral was attended in Southington, Conn., on Saturday, Jan. 24.

The funeral services of Rev. EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., Professor in the Union Theological Seminary, will be attended on Friday, at the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, at 2 o'clock P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. SKINNER.

The Directors, Faculty and Students of the Seminary are requested to meet in the Chapel of the Seminary at 1½ o'clock. The Faculties of Columbia College, of the New-York University and the Free Academy, are invited to attend the services. Seats will also be reserved for the clergy and for the members of the Historical and Ethnological Societies.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK
ON
BILLIARDS.
BY
MICHAEL PHELAN AND M. CLAUDIUS BERGER.
PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS.

This volume, of one hundred pages octavo, is profusely illustrated, and contains the best experience of these celebrated masters.

It is presented in this attractive and cheap form wholly as a means of popularizing the science of this noble pastime among the masses of the people.

Mailed free on receipt of the price. Address PHELAN & COLLENDER, No. 67 Crosby-st., New-York. The trade supplied by H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.

IF YOU WANT TO LEARN OF THE PECULIAR healing power of electricity, read MEDICAL COMMON SENSE, a curious book for curious people, and a good book for every one. Contents tables free, at the principal newspaper depots, at R. WARNER'S, No. 1 Vesey-st., or of the author, Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BOCCACCIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New edition, with 18 fine steel engravings, $1 25. ROUSSEAU'S CONFESSIONS—"The most fascinating book ever written." A new and full translation, in two beautiful 12mo volumes, $2 50. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, by the publisher, C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 49.—Jan. 29, 1863.
25, 57, 18, 17, 29, 44, 62, 36, 60, 73, 45, 48, 68.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 50.—Jan. 29, 1863.
75, 63, 8, 32, 53, 49, 19, 17, 37, 13, 41, 38.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWing of Jan. 20, 1863, No. 7,677 drew $100,000; No. 10,947 drew $50,000; No. 18,582 drew $30,000; No. 17,186 drew $10,000; No. 3,371 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 20 per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for Doubloons, American Gold and Silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

THE
AMERICAN YOKE SHIRT.
Combining
ELEGANCE, COMFORT AND DURABILITY.
A new article, and to be had only of
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, corner of Grand-st.,
BROADWAY, corner of Warren-st.

COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROAT, BRONchitis, asthma, croup, hooping cough and incipient consumption, however severely developed, are cured in a surprisingly short time, by DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—a medicine as generally appreciated as universally known. Prepared by S. W. FOWLE & CO., Boston. Sold everywhere, by druggists and agents.

CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
SHIPPERS OF
SUPERIOR SCHUYLKILL
COAL
Are now prepared to furnish their celebrated
BLACK HEATH WHITE ASH,
BROAD MOUNTAIN WHITE ASH,
DIAMOND VEIN RED ASH
AND
COALS BY SINGLE CARGO
or larger quantities on Contracts, at lowest market prices.
OFFICE NO. 40 SOUTH-ST., N. Y.

TO JOBBERS ONLY.
T. A. BROUWER,
(Of the late firm of SMITH & BROUWER,)
Importer and Manufacturer of
NECK TIES.
46 Murray Street.

MOURNING EAR-RINGS AND PINS.
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as Two, Three, Five and Six Dollars a Set, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LADIES' GILT COMBS—NEW STYLES.
JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN,
No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

JAMES YOUNG,
SEXTON OF THE SOUTH DUTCH CHURCH,
Corner of 5th-av. and 21st-st.,
(And Undertaker,)
Having visited the battle-field of Antietam, and obtained information of the locality of the graves of 3,000 and upward of the Union soldiers who fell at South Mountain and Antietam, offers his services to those wishing to obtain the remains of their friends, at reasonable rates. Address or call at No. 1,173 Broadway, New-York.

FLOORING—LARGE VARIETY.
BOX.
SHINGLES,
SHELVING, and a general assortment of Lumber, at wholesale and retail, by
SMITH & WILLSON,
1st-av., corner 20th-st.

HOP-PLANTERS' OFFICE.
No. 19 Three Crown-square, Boro', London, Eng.
RANGER & CO., HOP FACTORS,
RECEIVE CONSIGNMENTS OF AMERICAN HOPS.
BANKERS' REFERENCES.

MOURNING WATCH CHAINS.
New Styles; some as low as Three Dollars, Four Dollars, Five Dollars, and Six Dollars, at
GEO. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS,
NEW STYLES.
Some as low as One, Two, and Three Dollars a Set, at
G. C. ALLEN'S,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY, held at the Library on Thursday evening, Jan. 29, 1863, the decease of Rev. EDWARD ROBINSON, D. D., Foreign Corresponding Secretary of the Society, having been announced, it was *Resolved*, That this Committee receive with profound sensibility the intelligence of the decease of their distinguished colleague, for twenty years an officer of the Society, and desire to record their grateful sense of his worth and services. *Resolved*, That this Committee will attend the funeral of Dr. ROBINSON on Friday, and they request the members of the Society to join in this tribute to his memory. By order of the Committee.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Chairman.
GEORGE H. MOORE, Secretary.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED Hands, salt-rheum, &c., making them smooth and white, and are suitable for all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade. GOODYEAR'S I. R. GLOVE M'F'G CO.,
No. 205 Broadway.
Rubber goods of every description, wholesale and retail.
ALSO, INDIA RUBBER JEWELRY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, a situation, by a smart, capable girl, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is an obliging, trusty servant, an excellent washer and ironer and good plain cook; respectful, economical and neat; can be highly recommended; wages moderate; either City or country. Call at No. 122 Atlantic, near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a gentleman's family; understands all kinds of family cooking; no objection to go a short distance out of the City; Brooklyn preferred; has best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 423 6th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as cook; is a good washer and ironer, and is an excellent baker; also understands desserts; has no objections to do housework in a private family. Call at No. 85 East 15th-st. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A middle-aged Protestant woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; would have no objection to assist in light washing. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 73 West 27th-st.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman wants a situation as first-class cook in a private family. Apply at No. 66 West 18th-st., basement, for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman a situation as first-rate cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; best City reference. Can be seen in her present place. Call at 55 West 19th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY AN EXPERIENCED person a situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; very best City references. Call, for two days, at No. 306 2d-av., near 24th-st.

AS COOK AND WAITRESS.—TWO VERY respectable Protestant girls desire situations, one as cook, and the other as waitress; both understand their business thoroughly, and refer to their last employer, with whom they have lived three years. Apply at BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—AN AMERICAN young woman wants a place as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; would assist with the care of children; has the best of City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do the plain sewing and mending of a genteel family; makes crotchet work and embroidery neatly; wages $6. Call at No. 132 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; is a good embroiderer; is kind and affectionate to children; would be willing to assist in chamberwork; has no objection to the country, or would travel with a lady. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 242 6th-av., between 16th and 16½th sts., in the rear, second floor.

AS NURSE, &c.—SITUATION WANTED, AS nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork by a respectable Protestant young woman; has good City reference. Call at No. 117 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG GERMAN woman wants a situation as nurse, to take charge of one or two children and to do plain sewing; no objection to do chamberwork in a small private family; good reference given. Apply at No. 82 6th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, Room No. 16, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; has good references. Can be seen for two days at No. 240 West 16th-st., second floor.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, by a competent girl, with excellent City reference, a situation as laundress and chambermaid, or thorough laundress; does up linens in style; would go in the country in a gentleman's family; does mangling; would act as housemaid and fine washer; wages $6. Call for two days, at No. 132 East 21st-st.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a married man, with a small family, as gardener; is a good vegetable and flower gardener; is capable of taking charge of hot or cold graperies, and has had long experience in England; wife is a first-rate laundress; good reference. Address C. C., Box No. 204 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A young man wants a situation as coachman and gardener; has six years' reference from his last employer. Address M. A., Box No. 202 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a young man, a native of London, Eng., a situation as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to City or country; has got the best of reference from his last employer. Letters addressed to W. P., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, will be attended to for three days.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT man desires a situation in City or country; is a good hand over horses, a plain farmer and an excellent driver; would be willing to turn his hand to anything he is told to do; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at or address No. 378 6th-av.

AS BARTENDER, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED by a young man to tend bar, or to assist in a grocery store; is acquainted with the business, and has good recommendations. Address P. N., Box No. 200 Times Office, or No. 119 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young man, a situation as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; good City references. Call, for two days, at No. 71½ East 14th-st., near 4th-av.

A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION at ruling and polishing pianos, coffins, chairs, billiard-tables, &c. Address, for two days, No. 12 Pearl-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PRINTER'S WAREHOUSEMAN—one competent to take charge of sheet-stock, to press, count, deliver, and keep accurate accounts of the same; one who has some knowledge of printing preferred. Also, a first-class Adams' Power Pressman, accustomed to fine wood-cut printing. Apply at No. 63 Centre-st., second floor.

ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, in a jobbing dry goods house, an assistant book-keeper, who is experienced, and who writes a good hand. Address Box No. 5,420 Post-office.

A GARDENER—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS gardener, who understands his business in vegetables and flowers, and who can procure first-rate recommendations. Apply at No. 18 South-st., corner of Wall-st., New-York. JOHN B. HARDY.

A GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a Protestant woman, to do the general housework in a small family. A woman with good recommendations may obtain a quiet place, with good wages. Apply at No. 162 West 19th-st.

BLAST FURNACE.—WANTED, A MANAGER and founder for a coke or bituminous coal furnace in Ohio. Address, with references, Box No. 1,337 New-York Post-office.

BOY WANTED—IN A SEED-STORE; ONE about 16 years of age, who is honest and not afraid to work. Salary $100. Address R. H. A., Box No. 169 Times Office.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK; HER REFERENCE must be satisfactory. Apply, this morning at 9 o'clock, at No. 33 East 29th-st.

CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl, about 15 years of age, wanted, to take care of children. Apply this day, between 10 and 3, at No. 134 Allen-st., near Division.

A WAITER.—WANTED, AS WAITER, A PERson who thoroughly understands his profession, and who can bring the best of City references. Apply at No. 8 East 17th-st., between 11 and 1 o'clock.

TO CANVASSERS.—WANTED, A FEW REspectable men, to obtain subscribers for illustrated works, now publishing by the London Printing and Publishing Company, in New-York City only. Apply to THOS. D. WALLACE, No. 445 Broome-st., corner of Broadway.

$75 A MONTH!—I WANT TO HIRE AGENTS in every county, at $75 a month, expenses paid, to sell my new cheap Family Sewing-Machines. Address S. MADISON, Alfred, Maine.

$60 A MONTH!—WE WANT AGENTS, AT $60 a month, expenses paid, to sell our Everlasting Pencils, Oriental Burners, and 13 other articles. 15 circulars free. Address SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Me.

SOMETHING NEW FOR LADIES TO DO—Will pay splendidly. Address, inclosing three-cent stamp, Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 135th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

FOR SALE, AT PROVIDENCE, R. I., ON account of departure for Europe, a hairdressing and fancy goods establishment, containing bathing rooms, and situated in the best part of the City. A very profitable business has been done here for several years. Address EUGENE CHABASSOL, No. 130 Westminster-st., Providence, R. I.

$500.—PARTNER WANTED IN THE MOST lucrative and best paying traveling business in the United States; duties light and association first-class; a rare chance. Apply before 3 o'clock P. M., at No. 500 Broadway, Room No. 6.

$2,000 TO $3,000.—CASH PAYING BUSIness for sale, or partner taken; ill health and business in another city the cause; is safe, pleasant, and increasing; pays near $100 weekly. For particulars, inquire at the institute, corner of 11th-st. and 6th-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—IN THE 4TH-AV. CARS, AN OLD WALLET containing several United States bills (greenbacks,) and some bank bills, and an assayer's receipt for some old silver, and his report of the same. Also a statement of sale of some specie. The finder will be liberally rewarded on leaving it at EARLE & CO., No. 67 Front-st.

LOST—A POCKET DIARY, CONTAINING PAPERS of no value but to the owner. A suitable reward will be given on returning it to O. HARGER, at the counter of the *New-York Times* Publication Office.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. GOVERNMENT SALE.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer,
WILL SELL
By order of the Ordnance Department,
On FRIDAY, 13th February,
AT No. 55 WORTH-ST.,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,
4,959 BLACK WALNUT GUN STOCKS.
Terms of Sale—Cash on delivery, in Treasury Notes. A sample of the goods can be seen at the Office of the Auctioneer, No. 38 Pine-st.

B. A. CHILSON, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE OF HIDES AND TALLOW.

Will be sold, at public auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock M., at the storehouse, No. 17 Albany-st., near West-st.,
667 Green Salted Hides,
37 Barrels of Tallow.
Sale positive. Terms cash. Sale by order Lieut.-Col. A. B. EATON, Commissary-General of Subsistence.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 130 Broadway.

LARGE SALE OF OVER $9,000 WORTH OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE, AND CHOICE WORKS OF ART, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE. THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 8th-av. The house is replete with every elegance, in furniture and rich decorations. Paintings, cutlery, vases, and ornaments, in parlors, dining room, chambers &c. No reserve, and no postponement on account of the weather. Catalogues at house.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE WHISKY, CONDEMNED STORES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, &c., BY ORDER OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. WILL SELL AT auction, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, 2,300 gallons whisky, abolished as part of the Navy rations.

PROVISIONS—62,850 lbs. bread, 1,024 lbs. rice, 3,641 gallons beans, 2,700 lbs. flour, 24 bbls. flour; also, a quantity of beef, coffee, tea, butter, dried apples, &c.

CLOTHING, &c.—1,100 woolen blankets, round jackets, cloth, satinet and duck trowsers, flannel over and under shirts and drawers, seamless coats and caps, calf and kip shoes, and a quantity of flannel, satinet and canvass duck.

SMALL STORES—Tobacco, soap, shoe and scrub brushes, ribbons, knives, combs, &c.

Also, a quantity of empty boxes, barrels, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, &c.—By D. W. IVES & CO. THIS DAY, Jan 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 2d-av., the whole of the nearly new genteel household furniture of said residence, including Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, parlor suites, in crimson; oil-paintings, elegantly carved rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, lace and other curtains, rosewood and mahogany chamber suites, prime hair mattresses, feather pillows, comfortables, oak sideboard, extension table and suites, china, glass, oil-cloths, kitchen requisites, plated tea set, knives, forks, &c. The furniture is in excellent order, having been used about one year only. On exhibition on morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE AT AUCTION OF 127 VERY VALUABLE LOTS OF GROUND, in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being on 97th, 98th, 99th, 102th, 102d and 103d sts., between 2d and 5th avs.; also, on 8th-av. and McComb's Dam Road, 152d and 153d sts., near the to-be terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad; also, on 12th-av. and 88th-st., being near the North River, and having a fine view of the same, on TUESDAY, Feb. 3, 1863, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers. A large portion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years, or the whole can be paid, as the purchaser may desire. Maps, &c., at the office, No. 5½ Pine-st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.—FEB. 2, 1863.—THE steamboat TRUMPETER, now plying between Fulton-slip and Flushing, will be offered for sale at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 2d day of February next, at 12 o'clock M., by JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer. Terms—One-third cash on the day of sale, the balance in two equal approved indorsed notes to run six and twelve months, secured by a lien on the boat. The boat can be seen at Fulton-slip, from 9 to 10½ o'clock A. M., and from 2½ to 4 o'clock P. M. For particulars as to boat, apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in our salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., handsome furniture, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, carved rosewood suites, bedsteads, mirrors, palliasses, hair mattresses, bookcases, &c.; also, china, crockery and glassware, &c. Also, an invoice of imported Jardinier's work-tables, dressing-tables, papier-mache, pearl inlaid centre-tables, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863, at 12 o'clock, in front of our salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st., Peremptory sale of horse, wagon, harness, &c. Bay horse, 16 hands, about 6 years old, long tail, and good saddle horse, sound and kind in double and single harness, a very stylish driver. A two-seated family rockaway, in good order; light open business wagon, with saddle, harness, &c.

EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES.—By D. W. IVES & CO., on SATURDAY, Jan. 31, at 11 o'clock, at Nos. 155 and 157 Broadway, five second-hand, full-sized billiard tables, some of which are fitted with Phelan's patent cushions; also, balls, cues, &c. Now on view.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 362 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1863.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of February next, for furnishing by contract at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this city,

16,000 axes.
20,000 axe-handles.
10,000 hatchets.
10,000 pick-axe handles.
5,000 spades.
40,000 india rubber blankets.
5,000 drum heads, batter.
5,000 drum heads, snare.
5,000 drum cords.
5,000 sets drum snares.
40 infantry regimental colors with cases.

Samples of which may be seen at this office, to which all the articles must conform in every respect and be subject to inspection by sworn inspectors.

Bidders will state the quantities they wish to furnish and the shortest time in which they can make deliveries. Bids must be accompanied by proper guaranty for the execution of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any portion or the whole of the bids as may be deemed for the interest of the service.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Axes, Hatchets, &c.," as the case may be, and addressed to Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON, Dep. Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, No. 39 PARK-ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW-YORK.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 12½ P. M. of WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, 1863, for each of the following works, viz.:

A new Fire Alarm Bell for the Fifty-first-street Bell Tower.

A new Fire Alarm Bell for Union Market.

Proposals must be directed to the Street Commissioner, who reserves the right to reject all the estimates offered, if he deems it for the interest of the Corporation.

Bidders are required to write out the amount of their bids, in addition to inserting the same in figures.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, Jan. 23, 1863.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, curb, gutter and flagging in One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Paving with trap block Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. For sewering Vestry-street from Hudson to Greenwich-street. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, east side of Fourth-avenue, half way between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, and One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, both sides of Fiftieth-street, between First and Second avenues. Both sides of Vestry-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, and west side of Hudson-street, between Vestry and Laight streets.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Jan. 24, 1863.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

DIARIES FOR 1863.—EXPENSE BOOKS. All kinds of blank books, writing papers and stationery articles, at lowest prices. Orders solicited.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Steam Printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TAble, also 5x10 or 5½x11 feet. Address, stating where table can be seen, J. W. W., Box No. 1,971 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

BOOT AND SHOE AND RUBBER BUSINESS PAPER bought and sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good securities. Also, Government claims and commercial paper bought and sold by F. W. GALLAUDET, 1 Wall-st., cor. Broadway.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, CORNER OF WALL AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE Company for the fifth fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1862.

Premiums on unexpired risks, Dec. 31, 1861	$816,132 20	
Premiums received from that date, to Dec. 31, 1862	$815,221 44	
Total amount of Premiums		$1,031,353 64
Premiums marked off, as earned during the year, (less Return Premiums,) and Interest received on Investments		$[illegible]
Losses paid during the year	$411,613 61	
Reinsurance, Expenses, and Taxes	$85,003 64	$496,617 25
Net Profits		$[illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of the Company, the Board of Directors have resolved to apply the profits of the year, as follows:

APPORTIONMENT OF PROFITS.

Net Profits	$[illegible] 14	
Reserve for estimate claims unadjudicated and bad debts	$7,164 60—$141,605	
Cash dividend to dealers holding certificates of Fifteen per cent. return on Premiums earned during the year and paid, payable on and after Feb. 10, 1863	$3,[illegible] 60—	$107,615 60
Deduct dividend already paid to stockholders, being 3 1-3 per cent. on cash capital		40,833 33
Total		$[illegible] 76
Of this residue Thirty per cent. will be paid cash to stockholders, on and after March 10, 1863, being 4 per cent. on cash capital		20,000 00
		$46,121 76

There will also be a scrip dividend, payable on and after June 1, 1863, of 2 per cent. on the cash capital, making the total dividend for the year, paid to stockholders, equal to fourteen and one-sixth per cent.

Payable, in cash on and after March 10, 1863, to makers of security notes, being 1½ per cent. on amount of such notes		651 81
		$46,129 95
Payable, in scrip, on and after June 1, 1863, to dealers on earned premiums on risks terminating without loss, (estimated at $975,132 60)—5 per cent.		46,012 27
Undivided balance		$117 68

THE COMPANY HAVE THE FOLLOWING ASSETS:

United States and New-York City Stocks		$162,300 00
Loans on demand, on Gold	$129,000 00	
Cash in Banks	71,651 43	
Interest due Jan. 1, 1863, on Investments, and Cash with Agents	25,386 50—	226,037 93
Reinsurance and Salvage Claims and Unpaid Premiums		45,874 74
Bills Receivable		677,230 34
Scrip of Insurance Companies, Sundry Claims due the Company, &c.		24,318 72
Total amount of Assets		$1,135,440 73

To the President and Board of Directors of the Columbian Insurance Company:

We hereby certify that we have compared the above statement with the Balance Sheet of the Company, and the Balance Sheet with its Books, and found them to conform.

We have also examined the Cash Bank Balance, Securities, Bills Receivable and other Assets, and found them to conform accurately with the above statement made by the Company.

EDWARD ROWE,
JOHN S. DICKERSON, } Committee.
JOSEPH MORRISON,
DAN'L W. TELLER,

JANUARY 27, 1863.

On and after 1st February, 1863, dealers with this Company will be allowed the option (to be signified at the time of application for insurance) of receiving in lieu of scrip at the end of each year returns in cash of premiums paid and earned during the year upon all new risks under the New-York form of policy, as follows:

1. Upon every open policy (cargo risks) upon which there shall have been earned and paid $300 and upwards, a return of twenty per cent.

2. Upon other voyage risks upon cargo and freight, a return of fifteen per cent.

3. Upon time risks upon hulls and freight, a return of ten per cent.

Such privilege, however, being confined to persons and firms, the aggregate of whose premiums upon such policies earned and paid during the year shall amount to the sum of one hundred dollars.

DIRECTORS:
EDWARD ROWE, of C. Dord & Co.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, of Dickerson, Reed & Co.
GEORGE MILN,
ABEL DENISON, of Denison, Binse & Co.
THOS. A. C. COCHRANE,
WM. H. HALSEY, of Harbecks & Halsey.
THOS. BARRON,
ROLAND G. MITCHELL, of R. G. Mitchell & Co.
B. C. MORRIS,
ALBERT G. LEE, of Coffin, Byrne, Bishop & Co.
ALBERT H. KENT, of A. H. Kent & Co., Chicago.
THOMAS S. DICKERSON, of Vandervoort, Dickerson & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM B. OGDEN, President N. Western R. R. Co., Chicago.
JOHN ARMSTRONG, President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
WILLIAM YOUNG, Vice-President Milwaukee Co. Bank, Milwaukee.
ANDREW J. RICH, President Bank of Attica, Buffalo.
DANIEL W. TELLER, of Galway, Casado & Teller.
JOS. MORRISON,
WM. H. POPHAM, of Popham & Haxtun.
DAVID OGDEN,
B. C. MORRIS, Jr., of Caldwell & Morris.
EZRA NYE,
HENRY J. CAMMANN, of Wilson & Cammann.
THOMAS LORD,
LAWRENCE MYERS, of Lawrence Myers & Co.
CHAS. A. LORD,
ROBERT BOWNE, of Bowne & Co.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, of Satterlee & Co.
JOHN D. BATES, Jr., of Bates & Co., Boston.
JEWITT M. RICHMOND, of J. M. Richmond & Co., Buffalo.
MOSES MERICK, of Oswego.
DAVID J. ELY, of Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago.

B. C. MORRIS, President.
THOMAS LORD, Vice-President.
WM. M. WHITNEY, Secretary.

The Transfer Books are now open.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 42 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., Jan. 8, 1863.

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1860, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 42 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds numbered from 100 to 130 inclusive; and that from and after the 5th day of February, 1863, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 14, 1863.—At the annual election for Directors of this Company, held this day, the following gentlemen, composing the third class, were elected for three years:

M. B. SPAULDING,	J. M. TOBIN,
GEO. W. POWERS,	BENJAMIN W. FLOYD,
EDEN V. HAUGHWOUT,	OLIVER BRYAN,
ABEL F. FOSTER,	MARTIN A. HOWELL,
DANIEL L. ROSS,	EDWARD A. BIBBY,
FRED. C. OAKLEY,	ALFRED F. ARNOLD,
F. J. HOSFORD,	JOSEPH F. SANXAY.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board JAMES C. HARRIOTT, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

HOLDERS OF THE ERIE AND KALAMAZOO Railroad Bonds, which fell due on the 1st day of March last, are requested to present them at this office without delay for the payment of the principal and accrued interest of said Bonds.

No payment of interest will be made on any of said Bonds outstanding after March 1, proximo, that shall have accrued after that date.

HENRY KEEP, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1863.

THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS TO THE Capital Stock of the "Globe Fire Insurance Company," of this City, will be opened on Monday, Feb. 2, at the office of the Company, corner of Greenwich and Fulton sts., under the Ocean Bank.

An installment of ten (10) per cent. is payable at the time of subscribing.

D. E. MARTIN,
WM. B. SKIDMORE, } Commissioners.
LEONARD KIRBY,

IRVING BANK—NEW-YORK, JAN. 13, 1863.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 2d day of February. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. By order.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO., No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 21, 1863.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company will be held at their office on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863.

Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, will be paid at the Company's office in New-York on and after February 2d prox. The bond transfer books will be closed from January 26 to February 2d, both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1863.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST MORTgage Bonds of this Company, due on the first day of February next, will be paid on and after that day, at the Bank of the Republic. A. BOODY, President.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS IN ALL INCORPORATED CITY COMPANIES—Bought and sold for investment. JOHN E. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty-st.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st of December, 1862:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$5,116,444 07
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1862		1,139,411 65
Total amount of Marine Premiums		$6,255,855 72

No policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1862, to 31st December, 1862		$4,405,258 [illegible]
Losses paid during the same period		$2,094,012 11
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	$610,492 14	

The Company has the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,928,950 [illegible]
Loans secured by Stocks and otherwise	1,446,220 47
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages	233,750 00
Dividends on Stocks, interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	122,688 [illegible]
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,464,062 [illegible]
Cash in Bank	237,402 [illegible]
Total amount of Assets	$7,130,794 [illegible]

Six per cent interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1861 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after TUESDAY, the 3d of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled.

A dividend of FORTY PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company (free of Government tax) for the year ending 31st December, 1862, for which certificates will be issued on and after TUESDAY, the 7th of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from the 1st of July, 1842, to the 1st of January, 1862, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$12,763,730
Additional from 1st January, 1862, to 1st January, 1863	1,740,000
Total profits for 20½ years	$14,503,730
The certificates previous to 1861 have been redeemed by cash	10,278,560
Net earnings remaining with the Company on 1st January, 1863	$4,225,170

By order of the Board.

W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

John D. Jones,	A. P. Pillot,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
Charles Dennis,	Leroy M. Wiley,	J. Henry Burgy,
W. H. H. Moore,	Daniel S. Miller,	Cornel's Grinnell,
Thomas Tileston,	S. T. Nicoll,	C. A. Hand,
Henry Coit,	Joshua J. Henry,	Watts Sherman,
W. C. Pickersgill,	Geo. G. Hobson,	E. E. Morgan,
Lewis Curtis,	David Lane,	B. J. Howland,
Chas. H. Russell,	James Bryce,	Benj. Babcock,
Lowell Holbrook,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,	Fletcher Westray,
P. A. Hargous,	Henry K. Bogert,	R. B. Minturn, Jr.,
Meyer Gans,	A. A. Low,	G. W. Burnham,
Royal Phelps,	Wm. E. Dodge,	Fred. Chauncey,
Caleb Barstow,	Dennis Perkins,	James Low.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 42 WILLIAM-ST., COR. OF CEDAR, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF THE affairs of the Company is published in conformity with the requirements of its charter.

Outstanding premiums Jan. 1, 1862		$207,166 97
Premiums received from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		
On marine risks	$[illegible]	
On fire risks	42,[illegible]	481,334 97
Total		$688,501 54
Earned premiums on risks, marked off from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1862		448,676 50
Losses paid during the year		
On marine risks	$124,819 99	
On fire risks	12,100 35—$136,920 33	
Return premiums and expenses	112,724 88	

The Company have the following assets:

Cash on hand	$133,490 34
United States, City, Banks and other Stocks, Bonds, &c.	132,[illegible]
Loans on Stocks, &c.	308,264 37
Bonds and mortgages, interest &c., and on other loans, salvages, re-insurance claims &c.	204,425 22
Real estate	70,000 00
Premium notes and bills receivable	238,[illegible]
Total	$1,[illegible]
Balance remaining with the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862	$156,[illegible]

The Board of Trustees have this day

Resolved, That an interest of Six per Cent. be declared and paid on the outstanding certificates of profits to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the first Tuesday in February next. Also,

Resolved, That a dividend of Forty-one per Cent. be declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending Dec. 31, 1862, (free of Government tax) for which certificates will be issued on and after the 5th day of April next. And further

Resolved, That after reserving one million of dollars of profits, the entire amount of scrip issued by the Company prior to the year 1858, and fifty per cent. of the issue of that year will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after the third Tuesday of February next, the certificates to be surrendered and canceled to the extent paid.

By order of the Board.

FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN FALCONER,	JAYME PIERA,
MOSES TAYLOR,	SUMNER R. STONE,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	R. R. GRAVES,
JOHN P. NESMITH,	JAMES W. ELWELL,
PAUL SPOFFORD,	SIDNEY GREENE,
E. J. ANDERSON,	JOHN M. STOREY,
JOHN C. HITCHCOCK,	J. B. DICKINSON,
S. D. BABCOCK,	J. SELIGMAN,
PETER V. KING,	AUG. B. THEIROTT,
JAMES A. WILLIAMSON,	DAVID B. TURNER,
H. L. ROUTH,	W. A. KETELTAS,
SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,	A. R. FROTHINGHAM,
H. H. MUNSELL,	J. NELSON TAPPAN,
ANDREW V. STOUT,	WM. BELL.
EDWARD WILLETS,	

E. S. LATHROP, President.
JNO. S. TAPPAN, Vice-President.
FERDINAND STAGG, Secretary.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICE.

U. S.
1881 6 per cent. Bonds.
1871 5 per cent. Bonds.
1874 5 per cent. Bonds.
5-20 6 per cent. Bonds.
7-30 6 per cent. Treasury Notes.
1 year 6 per cent. Certificates.
Demand Notes for duties,
AND
AMERICAN GOLD,
BY
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on Commission.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE R. R. Co., No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 22, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL PAY, IN ANticipation, the coupons of the Second Mortgage Preferred Bonds, (Class D,) and the Second Mortgage Income Bonds, maturing on the 1st day of May next, on and after the 1st day of February next, at the Bank of North America, less the interest at 6 per cent. from time of payment to the said 1st of May. By order.

C. BUTLER, Chairman of Executive Com.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., (Reorganized) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, Jan. 21, 1863.

THE COUPONS SECURED BY THE FIRST mortgage of this Company for $3,500,000, and due the 1st of February, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., in New-York.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE GROCERS' FIRE INSURANCE Co., No. 46 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 17, 1863.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company, for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

JAMES G. PLATT, Secretary.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION for fifteen Directors, and three Inspectors of Election of the East River Bank, will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of February, 1863, at their Banking House, No. 680 Broadway. Poll open from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE INTEREST DUE FEB. 1, 1863, ON the first mortgage bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 2, at the office of WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 46 Pine-st., by E. C. KINGSLEY.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA Railroad Company Bonds, due Nov. 16, 1863, will be redeemed at 102 per cent., and accrued interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 29 Exchange-place.

SHINPLASTERS.—CORPORATION NOTES, OF all denominations, bought by MATSON & ROBINSON, Brokers, No. 163 Fulton-st., opposite St. Paul's Church. The highest price paid for specie.

DIVIDENDS.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY'S OFFICE, No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., (Room No. 6, 2d floor,)—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of Eight Per Cent. on the first-class preferred, and of Seven Per Cent. on the second-class preferred Stocks of the Company, payable (less the Government tax) on and after Feb. 2, at this office. The transfer books for all classes of Stock, will be reopened Monday, Feb. 2, 1863.

CHAS. F. WILLIAMS, Transfer Agent.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., LESS the United States Government tax, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 18 William-st., on the 10th day of February next, to stockholders, registered as such, on the closing of the transfer books. The transfer books will be closed on the 2d day of February, and remain closed until the 12th day of February.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 WALL-ST.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of Three and a Half Per Cent. to the stockholders of this Company, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

An interest dividend of Six Per Cent. on the scrip has also been declared, payable on and after the 10th of February next. D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BREVOORT INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. JOHN G. HAVILAND, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
No. 180 Broadway.

This Company has this day declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. to those entitled to participate, payable on the 7th day of February next. Also, an interest dividend of SIX PER CENT. in cash on the Scrip of 1861, and a cash dividend to stockholders of FIVE PER CENT. payable on demand. All free from Government tax.

LIVINGSTON SALTERLEE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 423 Broadway.

CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	72,[illegible]

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable Feb. 2. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1863.

NINETEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income tax, payable on the 20th day of February next, on Stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, respectively, and on the 20th day of March next on Stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the Office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; in London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 15, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Saturday, the 31st day of January instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 23d day of February next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—RESOLVED, THAT THE TREASurer be directed to announce that a Dividend of Two per Cent. be paid on the full paid and scrip shares and Canceled Bonds Scrip of this Company on the 2d day of February next, free of Government tax; that the same be paid on all shares on which the calls shall have been duly paid, and that this payment on the full paid shares shall be in anticipation of the coupon of Two per Cent. due on said shares under the Deed of Trust, payable 1st July next.

Resolved, That the transfer books of this Company be closed on the 23d inst., and be reopened on the 2d day of February.

By order of the Board.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, CONN., Jan. 14, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Two and One-Half of One Per Cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company (free from Government Tax) has been declared, payable on the 29th inst. at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, (Transfer Agency,) No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, to stockholders whose names are registered on the books of the Company on the 19th inst., at said Transfer Agency.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and reopened on the 30th inst.

G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, on the Preferred Capital Stock, out of the earnings of the year ending 31st December, 1862, payable at the Treasurer's Office, in this city, on the 10th day of February next, to those parties in whose names the stock is registered at the closing of the Books.

The transfer books of the Preferred Stock will close at 2 o'clock on Monday, the 2d, and open on the 12th of February. By order of the Board.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1863.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND—THE CORN EXchange Bank has this day declared a dividend of three and one-half (3½) per cent., payable on the 2d day of February next. Government Tax assumed by the Bank.

The books will be closed from 20th inst. to day of payment inclusive. By order.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST., TREASURER'S OFFICE, Jan. 21, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share has been declared on the capital stock of this company, (free from Government tax,) payable at this office on and after MONDAY, the 2d day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. to Feb. 2, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent. has been declared, payable on demand, at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st. By order of the Board.

ANDREW J. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1863.

EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER Cooper Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable at their office, corner 3d-av. and 7th-st., on the 2d day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 27 to 31, inclusive. By order. W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 Pine-st., Jan. 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual *Dividend of Four Per Cent.* (free from Government tax,) payable on MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863. By order.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

LAMAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1863.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WALTER E. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 18 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE DEclared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after Feb. 2. The transfer books are closed until that date.

ROBERT D. HART, Secretary.

CONFEDERATE (REBEL) MONEY.—FAC-simile Treasury Notes, so exactly like the genuine that where one will pass current the other will equally as well. $500 in Confederate Notes of all denominations sent by mail, postage paid, on the receipt of $5, by W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st., New-York.

WANTED—CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY STOCK.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

WANTED—HOME FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY STOCK.
By ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 52 William-st.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.

No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 8th-av. and 14th-st. Open daily from 10 to 2 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Feb. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOS. CHRISTY, President.
E. H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and on behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the acquisition of lands for a PUBLIC PARK OR PLACE.

Between the southerly side of One Hundred and Sixth-street and One Hundred and Tenth-street and the Fifth and Eighth avenues.

IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to LUTHER BRADISH, Esq., our Chairman, at the Office of the Commissioners, No. 6 Wall-street, in this City, on or before the 23d day of February, 1863.

SECOND.—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 31st day of March, 1863.

THIRD.—That the limits embraced by the Assessment aforesaid are as follows, to wit:

Bounded on the North by the southerly line of one hundred and twenty-fifth-street; on the East, by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the second and third Avenues; on the South by the northerly line of Ninety-sixth-street; and on the West by a line running northerly and southerly between and equally distant from the Tenth and Eleventh Avenues.

Excluding therefrom the lands embraced within the following description: "Between the southerly side of one hundred and sixth-street and one hundred and tenth-street and the fifth and eighth Avenues."

And

FOURTH.—That our report therein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, 1863, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

LUTHER BRADISH,
MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER,
SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
Commissioners.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1863.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN H. MONTGOMERY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of BEEBE, MONTGOMERY & CO., No. 37 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before FRIDAY, the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1862.

RICHARD W. MONTGOMERY,
ANTHONY W. WINANS,
Executors.

MEDICAL.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

Judged by the immense demand, this Universal Remedy now stands the first in public favor and confidence; this result has been acquired by the test of fifty years' experience. These Lozenges may be found on sale in every British Colony, and throughout India and China they have been highly esteemed wherever introduced. For Coughs, Asthma, and all affections of the Throat and Chest, they are the most agreeable and efficacious remedy.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Boreman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists, and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, 76th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations, upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for $1, closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of S. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway (upstairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

NATURE'S REMEDY.

Of the thousand compounds presented to the public during the past forty years, it is safe to affirm that none of them can in truth be compared with the

INFALLIBLE

for uniformly good results! In a retrospective view of an extensive practice of near half a century, in which thousands have been cured, it is difficult to find a single case of "gonorrhea" that has not been extirpated promptly by the INFALLIBLE.

Remedies in use for the cure of this disease almost invariably produce "stricture," which is a hundred fold worse than the original infirmity!

Young men, do not patronize quack doctors or quack medicines! Avoid them as you would life-long suffering. Take the INFALLIBLE only, follow the instructions, and a cure is certain, with no injurious effects.

Sold by H. G. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor House; and S. CAMPBELL, corner 6th and 29th-sts. Price $1 50 per jar. Sent by express on receipt of price. Address Sole Agent for the United States,

J. S. BAKER, No. 429 Broadway.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully established with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent has been matched to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal disease, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to ten days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are safe and reliable remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by DR. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for disease of a private character. In 30 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this peculiar branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to DR. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

DR. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 22 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, three of which have been at the hospitals of this city, enable him to guarantee a cure in every case he undertakes, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 20 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Sufferers of the urethra and seminal weakness brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence who have been misled by quack advertisements can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 25th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House) and No. 9 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills bravely cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—20,000 COPIES of a medical book for gratuitous circulation, by a sufferer, who has been effectually cured of nervous debility, loss of memory and dimness of sight, resulting from early errors, by following the instructions given in a medical work, considers it his duty, in gratitude to the author, and for the benefit of consumptive and nervous sufferers, to publish the means used. He will, therefore, send free, to any address, on receipt of two 3-cent stamps, a copy of the work, containing every information required. Address Box No. 579 Post-office, Albany, N. Y.

DON'T BE A FOOL!—PAY NO MORE MONEY to Advertising Quacks, but go to a respectable place and buy a standard work. Trall & Jackson's PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, which contains full directions for the lasting cure of every kind of sexual disease or weakness. $3. Sold in New-York City, by O. S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st., and also by Sinclair Tousey and Henry Dexter, and all enterprising booksellers.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob Dr. HUNTER of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. He has no other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid—and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE TREATISE," &c., No. 224 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those who apply in the earlier stages will be surprised at the ease and rapidity of the cure.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some painful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attempted it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, 358 GRAND-ST., N. Y. OPposite Lord & Taylor's, and 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

[illegible] OF RICH [illegible] TIMBER AND MINERAL LANDS IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, Being [illegible] original HOLLAND LAND CO.'S purchase. FOR SALE.

These lands are located in the vicinity of the towns of [illegible] and Indiana (the county seat,) and not far from Pittsburgh. [illegible] through these lands, to connect with the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. The soil is said to be the richest in the State—a large proportion is heavily covered with white pine, white oak, beech and sugar maple timber, which can be readily manufactured into lumber, and shipped to Pittsburgh, via the Mahoning and Allegheny Rivers, which are navigable there for rafts and boats. There is also a great abundance of bituminous coal, iron ore, fire-clay and limestone. There is no doubt that the oil region extends to these lands. Price for the entirety, [illegible] per acre. For full particulars apply as below, where maps, additional and general, and State, of this property, and the vicinity can be seen. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

LOTS FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.—Two lots on east side of Union-av., 25x100 each, 150 feet south of North 2d-st.; three lots on north side of Montrose-av., 25x100 each, 100 feet east of Union-av. Also, one large gore, bounded by Broadway, Lorimer and Marshall sts., fronting 70 feet on Broadway. For full particulars, apply to C. W. KELSEY, No. 12 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL BROWN-STONE front house and lot; house, three story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; price, $6,000; terms easy. Inquire of E. SPRAGUE, on the premises, No. 152 East 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Houses new; excellent neighborhood.

FOR SALE IN MOUNT VERNON—TWO story and basement house, on corner of 6th-av. and 4th-st.; house is well finished throughout, with necessary out-buildings; lot, 100 by 100 feet; various kinds of fruit and shrubbery. Inquire on the premises. Terms easy; price, $3,000.

TWO COTTAGE HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURGH—On Waterbury-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., south side; lot 25 by 100; terms easy. Apply to F. A. BERT, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh, or No. 5 Beekman-st., to J. W. WESTON.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY basement house No. 375 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with large brick stable in the rear, with gas, water, &c. Price low. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 11 West 33d-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR SALE—TWO OR THREE VACANT CORNERS on 4th-av., on Murray Hill; one corner is half the block front. Also, several fine large corners on Park-av. and two on Madison-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A GOOD STABLE FOR SALE—NEAR Murray Hill, 37th-st. and Broadway; 24x83; lot 98 feet; two stories; four rooms furnished for coachman; cow-house and hennery on rear of lot. Apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to corner 34th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A SMALL house or cottage in Brooklyn or New-York, two lots in Bay Ridge, 25x100 feet, unincumbered, near Fort Hamilton, in a good neighborhood. J. JACKS & SON, No. 64 9th-av.

FOR SALE—THE FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE and lot, 20 feet front and about 45 feet deep, No. 37 Jane-st., 40 feet west of 8th-av. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FRONT DWELLING on north side of 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., at a low price. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1311 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A TWO AND A HALF story and extension cottage house, with water, gas, &c., within two blocks of City Hall Brooklyn. Lot extra size, with grapes, peaches, &c. Location desirable. H. A. SPAFARD, Brooklyn Ins. Co., NO. 1? WALL-ST.

FOR SALE—IN 33D-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs., a new brown stone-front house. Price $5,500. One in 35th-st.; both three-story and basement; good neighborhoods; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises of the owner, 1?? East 35th-st.

HOUSE AND TWO LOTS NEAR A FERRY in Brooklyn, elevated situation, modern improvements, in good order, pleasant neighborhood; for sale, a bargain, on very easy terms. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 63 Nassau-st.

SPRING-STREET.—FOR SALE, A VALUABLE plot of ground 100 feet square on Spring-st., with a substantial building, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. S. WILKINS & CO., No. 5? Pine-st.

ALLEN NEWMAN, REAL ESTATE BROKER, Tarrytown, N. Y., has a variety of houses and lots, country seats and farms in Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Yonkers, and their vicinity, to let, lease, sell or exchange on equitable terms.

NEW SETTLEMENT AT CHETWOOD, N. J.—Land in large or small tracts; also, garden or fruit farms, and cranberry land, one to twenty acres, on easy terms; village lots for $10; mechanics wanted; send stamp for circular. D. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. ? Cedar-st.

DRUG STORE WANTED—IN EXCHANGE for town lots at Egg Harbor, N. J., or Hicksville, L. I., both well located close to railroad depots; will trade liberally. Address H. A. B., Patten's Hotel, Greenwich-st., N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

NEWBURGH—COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, beautifully situated, commanding a view of the Hudson from West Point to New-Hamburgh; brick house in the gothic style, containing all the comforts and conveniences of a city residence; three acres of land, tastefully laid out and planted with fruit and shade trees; stable, carriage-house, &c. FITTON & JONES, No. 25 Wall-st.

A COUNTRY SEAT AT YONKERS FOR SALE.—Terms desirable; ample grounds, covered with groves; ornamental and fruit trees; on the Hudson, unparalleled view; house brick, twenty rooms, modern improvements; carriage, ice and coachman's house; convenient to cars and boats yet retired. Address J. J. J., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

AT ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A FIRST-class country residence, location central—about five minutes' walk from depot. House large and airy; fourteen rooms above basement; fine garden, fruit trees, barn, henery, &c., all in excellent order. For an interview address Box No. 843 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 65 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

COUNTRY HOUSE—WANTED TO HIRE, A good-sized house, with not less than ten rooms, and situated within two or three hours' travel of this City; Long Island preferred. Any person desirous to rent to a good and careful tenant, at a reasonable price, will please write, with full particulars of size, location, &c. Will take possession any time before the 20th of March, if required. Address D. N. Q., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

WANTED IN THE COUNTRY—A SMALL house, within one hour's ride, by railroad or steamboat, at a rate of not over $400. Address, with particulars, C. C. C., Box No. 111 Times Office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY, containing 100 acres, 21 miles from the City, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad; the outhouses, &c., in good order; fruits of various kinds. Also, a valuable property corner of 29th-st. and 2d-av. Inquire at the Marble Yard, No. 383 Bowery, corner of 3d-st.

PLACE IN POUGHKEEPSIE FOR SALE—Twenty-five acres, fine house, large and new farm-house, barns, &c. Finest fruits in great variety. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, New-York, or HENRY W. SHAW, Poughkeepsie.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the Times Counting-room.

TO LET IN YORKVILLE—IN A QUIET neighborhood, a part of a two-story house; the front and back parlor on first floor, two bed-rooms in the attic, also the kitchen. Water in the house; the house is in complete order, and suitable for a genteel family. Rent $11 per month. Inquire on the premises, 4th-av., between 84th and 85th sts., the middle house, east side.

TO LEASE—WITH STEAM-ENGINE AND shafting, the southeast corner of Broome and Mercer sts., the five-story building, 25 by 100 feet, with counter cellar, all well adapted to manufacturing purposes. Inquire at the adjoining corner of Broadway and Broome-st., from 10 to 2 o'clock, of WM. GALE & SON.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE AND dwelling, No. 178 9th-av.; store 60 feet deep, revolving iron shutters, and plate-glass front. For terms, inquire of ROOME & WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; engines 1,??? horse power; rooms large and light. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR WELL-lighted lofts of store No. 81 Warren-st., corner of Greenwich; possession Feb. 1. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 35x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—IN BROOKLYN NEAR junction of Broadway and Myrtle avenue. Rent from $150 to $225, with eight to ten rooms; and two or more lots of ground. If suited may purchase. Address or call on O. TABER, Agriculturist Office No. 41 Park Row New-York.

WANTED.—A HOUSE, WITH TWO TO SIX lots, in Harlem or Brooklyn, or within fifteen miles of New-York, with one to ten acres; for cash; must be sold cheap. Address Box No. 4,3?? Post-office.

WANTED—BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH avs., and between 14th and 23d sts., an office suitable for a physician. Address Box No. 2,3?? Post-office.

WANTED—A BASEMENT OR FRONT OFFICE on the first floor, in Cedar or Pine sts., near Nassau. Address H. B., Box No. 1?? Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.—A LIBERAL DISCOUNT will be taken off for all orders received before the 1st of February, at S. KLABER'S Marble-yard, No. 1?? East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 4.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 11.
EUROPA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 18.
ASIA, [illegible], leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 25.
CANADA, Lott, leaves Boston, Wednesday, March 4.
CHINA, Anderson, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Mar. 11.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $132 50
Second Cabin Passage 80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $112 50
Second Cabin Passage 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.
The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. Grange, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Jan. 31.
Rates of passage from New-York—First class, according to accommodations, $101 and $87; Steerage, found with good provisions, $[illegible]. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. ISABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL FOR BEAUFORT, N. C. AND PORT ROYAL, S. C., ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY'S NEW STEAMSHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, Capt. A. M. Smith. Will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M., for Beaufort and Port Royal. For freight and passage apply at any of the Company's offices, or at our principal office, No. 59 Broadway. The MARY SANFORD will succeed the AUGUSTA DINSMORE, and sail on or about the 14th. ADAMS' EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 59 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
In consequence of an accident on leaving the dock to the British Steamship PACIFIC, her departure is necessarily postponed till MONDAY, Feb. 2, 1863, when she will positively sail. Freight received until SATURDAY EVENING. Mails close on SUNDAY at 12 o'clock. For freight or passage, apply to H. B. BROWNE & CO., No. 140 Pearl-st.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.
The Central American Transit Company will dispatch the next of their monthly line of freight vessels to San Juan del Norte (Greytown,) on or about the 3d of February. The schooner FRANCES, Capt. J. O'DONNELL is on the berth at the foot of Warren-st., N. R. For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 23 Broadway, to JOHN E. BODY.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor). The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:
EDINBURGH .... Saturday .... Jan. 31
KANGAROO .... Saturday .... Feb. 7
CITY OF MANCHESTER .... Saturday .... Feb. 14
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE: First Cabin [illegible]; Steerage [illegible]; First cabin to London [illegible]; Steerage to London [illegible]; First cabin to Paris [illegible]; Steerage to Paris [illegible]; First cabin to Hamburg [illegible]; Steerage to Hamburg [illegible].
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, [illegible]. Steerage from Liverpool, [illegible]. From Queenstown, [illegible]. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. For further information, apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP HANSA, Capt. H. Jessen Santen, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, FEB. 14, at 12 O'CLOCK M., for BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON. Taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency: For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; Steerage, $45. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA.—THE A NO. 1 BRITISH STEAMSHIPS MELITA, 1,400 tons, Capt. [illegible], and SHELDRAKE, 1,000 tons, Capt. John Archer, will be dispatched alternately every two weeks as above. The steamer SHELDRAKE will sail from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 7, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. Price of first cabin passage $50. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at No. 26 Broadway, or at No. 61 South-st. HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. Le Messurier, will sail for the above ports from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on MONDAY, Feb. 2, MONDAY, March 2. Passage money to Nassau .... [illegible]. Passage money to Havana .... [illegible]. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CAPE OF GOOD HOPE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG AND SHANGHAI.—The new steamship FOH KIEN will leave New-York Feb. 1, or thereabouts, for China, stopping at the above-named ports. For passage apply to J. M. FORBES & CO., Boston, or to Capt. W. O. JOHNSON, Astor House. WILLIAM O. JOHNSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 303 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization. Army and Navy Pensions, Bounty and pay procured.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—FURNISHED by H. H. RICE, United States District-Attorney's Office, No. 41 Chambers-st., Room No. 2?, second story.

RAILROADS.

N. Y. AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
Leave James' Slip Ferry, or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 8, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3, 5, 6.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M. For all local trains, see time-tables. JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 9 A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:25 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:25 A. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS from foot of Chambers-st.:
7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
9 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
12:15 P. M.—Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis.
3:30 P. M.—Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
6 P. M.—Emigrant.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:45 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:57 and 5:25 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, Feb. 2, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER, will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6 A. M., for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion, there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden and other points on that road; at 4 P. M., for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester and intermediate stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 8.15 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and [illegible] P. M.; on Mondays [illegible] P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

COAL, &C.

$6 75 TO $8 PER TON OF 2,000 pounds for superior qualities of pure red and white ash chestnut, stove, egg and furnace coals, thoroughly screened, and free from dirt and slate. CHAS. R. HOLDEN, No. 29 New Bowery, corner of New-Chambers-st.; No. 19 Well-st.; and No. 63 East 14th-st., Union-square.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Leonard Grover .... Lessee
Henry C. Jarrett .... Acting Manager
LAST NIGHT, MOST POSITIVELY, of the GREAT MORAL PLAY OF EAST LYNNE, OR THE ELOPEMENT. LUCILLE WESTERN. TWO STANDARD PARTS. SPECIAL NOTICE. Miss LAVINIA WARREN and Gen. TOM THUMB, BRIDE AND GROOM ELECT, WILL BE PRESENT TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, Jan. 30—EAST LYNNE. THE PLAY BEING CAST AS SUBJOINED:

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine .... Miss LUCILLE WESTERN.
Miss Kate Denin .... as .... Barbara Hare.
Mrs. G. C. Germon .... as .... Corney Carlyle.
Miss Emily Barnett .... as .... Wilson.
Miss Sophy Gimber .... as .... Joyce Hallijohn.
Charlotte Crampton .... as .... Mrs. Hare.
Mrs. Le Brun .... as .... Susanna.
Miss Marion Le Brun .... as .... William.
La Petite Le Brun .... as .... Lucy.
Charles Barron .... as .... Archibald Carlyle.
Lawrence Barrett .... as .... Sir Francis Levison.
John B. Studley .... as .... Earl Mt. Severn.
T. E. Morris .... as .... Justice Hare.
Harry Russell .... as .... Mr. Dill.
John Ferris .... as .... Richard Hare.
George E. Andrews .... as .... Capt. Thorne.
Wm. Barron .... as .... Tom Herbert.
J. Fenno .... as .... Meredith.

PRICES:
Dress Circle, Parquet and Balcony .... 50 cents.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Family Circle .... 25 cents.
The Box Office of the Brooklyn Academy of Music will be opened every day, from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M., for the sale of reserved seats.
Doors open at 6½ P. M. Curtain to rise at 7½ P. M.
LUCILLE WESTERN will appear in New-York in EAST LYNNE, AT THE MATINEE, ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY, Jan. 31.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER .... Lessee
MISS LAVINIA WARREN, THE BRIDE ELECT OF GEN. TOM THUMB, having read with engrossing interest, the beautiful story of EAST LYNNE, became desirous to see its dramatic representation, but being prevented by professional (not anticipated matrimonial) engagements from attending the matinée in New-York, she has secured for herself and future husband, GEN. TOM THUMB, A PRIVATE BOX AT THE BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, FOR TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 30, in order to witness the last four acts of this thrilling domestic drama. As much interest is attached at the present time to the movements of the bride and groom elect, they have kindly consented to allow the fact of their presence to-night to be advertised, and have assured the Management that they will positively be present.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
LEONARD GROVER .... Lessee
HENRY C. JARRETT .... Acting Manager
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
EAST LYNNE.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) JAN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
LUCILLE WESTERN.
Will appear for
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY.
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY.
POSITIVELY ONE TIME ONLY.
IN THE EMOTIONAL, MORAL PLAY,
IN THE EMOTIONAL, MORAL PLAY,
In two great characters, LADY ISABEL AND MADAME VINE, Sustained by the GREAT DRAMATIC ORGANIZATION of the most PROMINENT HISTRIONS OF THE AGE. READ THE ARRAY OF TALENT Combined in the cast:

Lady Isabel, Madame Vine .... Miss Lucille Western
Miss Kate Denin .... as .... Barbara Hare
Mrs. G. C. Germon .... as .... Corney Carlyle
Miss Emily Barnett .... as .... Wilson
Miss Sophy Gimber .... as .... Joice Hallijohn
Miss C. Crampton .... as .... Mrs. Hare
Mrs. Le Brun .... as .... Susannah
Miss Marion Le Brun .... as .... William
Little Miss Parker .... as .... Lucy
Chas. Barron .... as .... Archibald Carlyle
Lawrence Barrett .... as .... Sir Francis Levison
John B. Studly .... as .... Earl Mt. Severn
T. E. Morris .... as .... Justice Hare
Harry Russell .... as .... Mr. Dill
John Ferris .... as .... Richard Hare
George E. Andrews .... as .... Captain Thorne
Wm. Barron .... as .... Tom Herbert
J. Fenno .... as .... Meredith

SCENERY, INCIDENTS, &c.
Act 1—Mated. A mysterious murder. Barbara Hare. A jealous pang. "Then You'll Remember Me." (A supposed lapse of seven years.)
Act 2—Tempted. Francis Levison at East Lynne. A Moonlight walk. The elopement. (A supposed lapse of one year.)
Act 3—Remorse. Midnight invasion of East Lynne. Story of George Hallijohn's murder. Lady Isabel takes up her cross. Alone for evermore. (A supposed lapse of two years.)
Act 4—Exiled. Barbara's heart at rest. Mad. Vine. Yearning of Breaking heart. The arrest for murder. The death-bed secret. Retribution. (The best emotional scene.) (A supposed lapse of two months.)
Act 5—Death. A startling discovery. Lady Isabel lays down her cross. The farewell until eternity.
The sale of seats is open at the Academy of Music, and also at the music stores of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibel & Salisbury, No. 7 Nassau-st. Tickets 50 cents. No extra charge for reserved seats. Private boxes from $4 to $10.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MARTHA.
Director .... J. GRAU.
ITALIAN OPERA FOR THREE NIGHTS.
Mr. Grau takes pleasure in announcing that Signor BRIGNOLI has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will positively appear.
NEXT MONDAY, Feb. 2, On which occasion will be produced Flotow's celebrated opera, MARTHA. Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG in her admirable role as LADY HENRIETTA. Mlle. MORENSI for the first time as NANCY. BRIGNOLI, LIONEL; SUSINI, PLUNKETT; BARILI, TRISTAN. Conductor and Musical Director .... Signor Muzio.
Mr. Grau regrets to state that it will be entirely impossible for him to extend his season beyond the 7th February, as he is bound by contract to open the Boston Academy on Feb. 9.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 4—VESPRES SICILIENNES. FRIDAY, Feb. 6—DON GIOVANNI—immense cast. SATURDAY, Feb. 7—Closing Matinée. Box-offices will be open TO-DAY, when seats can be secured for the three nights in advance.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ITALIAN OPERA.
TUESDAY, Feb. 3, will be produced The entire of Verdi's celebrated opera of ERNANI.
Mad. LORINI .... as .... Elvira
And the first act of LA TRAVIATA,
Mlle. CORDIER .... as .... Violetta

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTION. Dr. COLTON will give his next grand exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS At the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31.
Dr. Colton has the pleasure to announce that on this occasion, fifteen gentlemen and SIX LADIES Have consented to inhale the gas. Dr. Colton will endeavor to deserve the patronage of the same class of ladies and gentlemen who have attended his former exhibitions. Although the expenses are greatly enhanced, the price will remain the same. Tickets, 15 cents. Two tickets, 25 cents, admitting to all parts of the house. Doors open at 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
The celebrated HAVANA OPERA COMPANY, Under the direction of MAX MARETZEK, Will commence a short season of Italian Opera On MARCH 2.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of WM. YOUNG & CO. is dissolved by its own limitation. The business will be settled by the undersigned, who have formed a copartnership for the purpose of continuing the Wholesale Clothing business under the same style of firm. WM. YOUNG, JOHN H. SIGGRIST, EZRA Y. COMSTOCK. NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS to present the same for payment, and to all persons indebted to said firm, to call and pay such indebtedness at the office of said firm, at No. 421 Broome-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January, instant, as said firm will be dissolved on that day, of which dissolution notice is hereby given. LIGHTE & BRADBURYS. Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 2?, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of STONE, BOWMAN & BLISS is terminated by the death of George E. Bowman. The surviving partners will continue the Domestic Commission Business at No. 48 Park place and No. 45 Barclay-st., under the firm of STONE, BLISS & FAY. WM. W. STONE, ROBERT BLISS, SIGOURNEY W. FAY. NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1863.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between WM. S. STANLEY and ROBERT H. JOHNSON is dissolved this day, by mutual consent, Wm. S. Stanley, Jr., retiring from the firm. W. S. STANLEY, JR. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1863.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR GENTLEMEN, at No. 42 Clinton-place, 8th-st., corner of University-place. Transient persons $? per day. CHAS. LEFLER, Proprietor.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager .... WM. WHEATLEY.
SECOND WEEK of the engagement of MISS BATEMAN, THE GREAT TRAGIC ARTISTE, AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH, AND SIGNAL SUCCESS In her wonderful impersonation of LEAH, THE FORSAKEN, THE HIT OF THE SEASON. HOUSES CROWDED NIGHTLY by the elite of the city, who testify each evening their appreciation of this most powerful creation. FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, will be performed the new five act play of singular and beautiful interest, entitled, LEAH, THE FORSAKEN. Arranged from the German of Mosenthal expressly for Miss BATEMAN. She will be supported as previously by MR. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., and MR. EDWIN ADAMS, and a company of artistes expressly selected with a view to their fitness for the characters to be represented. This Drama, which has become one of the classics of the German stage, has been recently added to the repertoire of Ristori, but will not be produced by that artiste in either Paris or London until the coming Spring. Therefore the public of New-York will enjoy a priority of representation in the play over both the French and English capitals. NEW AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY By Mr. J. H. SELWYN. ENTIRELY ORIGINAL MUSIC, composed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. Musical Conductor .... Mr. HARVEY B. DODWORTH. NEW AND CHARACTERISTIC COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS By MONS. PHILIPPE AND MR. S. WALLIS. THE CAST will be found to be of unusual power and completeness.

LEAH, a Jewish Maiden .... Miss BATEMAN
Nathan, an apostate Jew .... Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Rudolf, a young German farmer .... Mr. Edwin Adams
Father Lorrens, the Village Magistrate .... Mr. J. G. Burnett
Father Hermann, the Village Priest .... Mr. [illegible]
Ludwig, Doctor and Barber .... Mr. E. Lamb
Jacob, a Country Youth .... Mr. C. H. Wilson
Madalena, niece to Father Hermann .... Mrs. F. S. Chanfrau
Madame Groschen .... Mrs. Skerrett
Abram, an old Blind Man .... Mr. George Andrews
Sarah, a Jewish Woman .... Mrs. H. P. Grattan

In consequence of the great demand for seats, the public are respectfully informed that the box book is now open for any evening during the week.

WINTER GARDEN.
BENEFIT. BENEFIT. BENEFIT.
Of the great character actor, MR. C. W. COULDOCK.
The Management has pleasure in setting aside the performance of this evening for the benefit of Mr. C. W. COULDOCK, presenting the following SPLENDID BILL OF ATTRACTIONS. THE BRILLIANT AND BEAUTIFUL CUBAS Will appear for THE FIRST TIME In the thrilling pantomime drama of THE WIZARD SKIFF, As ALEXIS, THE PIRATE BOY, Introducing several splendid BALLET DANCES AND COMBATS. And, by request, the popular domestic drama of THE CHIMNEY CORNER, In which MR. C. W. COULDOCK Will sustain his great role of PETER PROBITY, In which for the last seventeen nights he has drawn such brilliant and crowded audiences, and achieved such an UNPARALLELED SUCCESS. In rehearsal, the drama of the ADVOCATE'S LAST CAUSE AND ONE TOUCH OF NATURE, In both of which Mr. COULDOCK will sustain original characters.

IRVING HALL.
GRAND CONCERT, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR. Minister—Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863.
Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF .... Soprano
Miss MARY HAWLEY .... Contralto
Mr. S. P. SIMPSON .... Tenor
Mr. WILLIAM MORROW .... Baritone
Mr. WM. BERGE .... Pianist
Mr. H. APPY .... Violinist
Choruses sustained by Messrs. Camp, DuCloa, Frisbee, Goode, Howe, Newton, Seymour, Frost and other amateurs of talent.
Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
PART I.
1. "Veni Creator Spiritus" .... Verhulst. Four part Chorus for male voices.
2. Sacred Song .... Cherubini. Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF.
3. La Norma .... Fantasie for the Violin. Mr. H. APPY.
4. "Tis All for Thee" .... Bassford. Mr. S. P. SIMPSON.
5. Cavatina—"Eleonora" .... Donizetti. Miss MARY HAWLEY.
6. Wandering Time .... Mendelssohn. Quartette for male voices.
7. Le Dernier Chant de Sapho .... Alary. Madame CLARA M. BRINCKERHOFF.
8. "Weep Not, Fond Heart" .... Kucken. Mr. WILLIAM MORROW.
PART II.
1. Piano. Mr. WILLIAM BERGE.
2. "Come Uno Spirito Angelico" .... Donizetti. Mr. S. P. SIMPSON.
3. The Three Fishers .... Hullah. Miss MARY HAWLEY.
4. "Ah, se il Frasel" Trio—"Belisario" .... Donizetti. Madame BRINCKERHOFF, Mr. SIMPSON and M. MORROW.
5. Le Tremolo, &c. .... Beriot. Mr. H. APPY.
6. Kitty Tyrrel .... C. W. Glover. Mr. WILLIAM MORROW.
7. "Tantum Ergo" .... Rossini. Three-part Chorus for male voices.
Tickets 50 cents, to be procured at the Music Stores on Broadway and at the Hall.

THEATRE FRANCAIS. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1863. First time of MERCADET LE FAISEUR. Comedie in three acts, by H. De Balzac. Doors open at 7½; curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely. Office for subscriptions and reserved seats. H. [illegible], No. 6?? Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN, OR, ADRIEN'S LA CHAMBRE D'ILLUSION, 14th-st., near 6th-av. AN UNPARALLELED TRIUMPH AND SIGNAL SUCCESS. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863. Dr. ADRIEN'S Farewell entertainments in PRESTIDIGITATIONS, Previous to leaving for Europe. Tickets 25 and 50 cents. Seats can be secured two days in advance. Doors open at 7; performance at precisely 8 o'clock. Music by the best artists.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.
Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 22d-st. Complete course in Vocal Culture, ELOCUTION and the New, Light, or Parlor Gymnastics.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK AT NEW-ORLEANS, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863. The following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of DUNCAN F. KENNER:
PANIC, by GLENCOE, bay horse, 5 years old. This horse is one of the best racers that ever started. He beat Wellswood two-mile heats, and Lightning three-mile heats; and ran a four-mile heat last Winter, on the Metairie Course, close to 7m. 30s. Ten thousand dollars was offered to Kenner for him, and refused.
WHALE, by VULTURE, a bay stallion, 13 years old; a capital racer—winner at all distances—never was beaten.
BAY STALLION, 4 years old, by Vulture, out of [illegible]. This colt has never started. In training, he has shown uncommon speed.
GRAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years. Has never started, but shown great speed in training.
BAY FILLY, by Whale, 3 years; never started, but has shown good speed.
IMP. CHESTNUT FILLY, by Sione, 3 years; never started.
IMP. BAY FILLY, by Rubicon, 3 years; never started.
CHESTNUT FILLY, by Lexington, 3 years; never started.
CHESTNUT COLT, by Servant, 2 years; never trained.
FRANK CHEATHAM, g. s., by Servant, 4 years.
BLACK MARE, by Servant, 4 years.
Also, the following thoroughbred horses, formerly the property of W. J. MINOR, viz.:
BEN WEST, stallion, by Vandyke, he by Trustee, 6 years old; winner at one and two miles, and never beaten.
CHESTNUT STALLION, Preserve, by Lecompte, 1 years.
CASTA DIVA, bay mare, by Vulture, 7 years.
BAY MARE, by Brown Dick, 5 years.
BAY FILLY, by Vulture, 3 years.
BAY FILLY, by Imp. Sarpedon, 3 years.
These horses and mares will be SOLD BY AUCTION TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, FOR CASH, On MONDAY, Feb. 23, 1863.
By order of Maj.-Gen. N. P. BANKS, Commanding Department of the Gulf.
S. B. HOLABIRD, Col., A. D. C. and Chief Quartermaster Dep't Gulf.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A special meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance relative to your clothing and equipments used in the War of 1812-13-14. H. RAYMOND, Brigadier-General. ABM. DALLEY, Colonel. ISAAC M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

DRY GOODS CLERKS' EARLY CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—The regular meeting of this association will be held at Mozart Hall, No. 614 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Jan. 30, at 8½ P. M. All fancy goods clerks are respectfully invited to attend and join the Association. Per order. D. E. OSGOOD, Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager .... Miss LAURA KEENE.
Open at 7; commence at 7¾ o'clock.
BENEFIT of MRS. JOHN WOOD, And fourth week of her highly successful engagement, on which occasion she will appear in TWO POPULAR CHARACTERS. The appearance of this talented artiste on the boards of this BIJOU OF A THEATRE Is nightly hailed with enthusiasm by CROWDED AND APPRECIATIVE AUDIENCES.
From the New-York Herald.
More than any actress we have in the City, Mrs. Wood is the favorite mirth-maker, and fun and jollity are her constant attendants. She is the only player since Burton who has the faculty of extemporizing so admirably as to catch the very tone and spirit of the author, and her arch, piquant drollery, her pretty laughing face, and her rich, merry voice, give her the most entire control of the audience. Nor does she lack that ability to be pathetic at will which all great comedians have, and of which mere farceurs are destitute. Take her for all in all, she is without an equal among the present comediennes. It is scarcely necessary, therefore, to look at the bills to know in what Mrs. Wood plays, for she is sure to be worth seeing in anything, although a good piece adds to her attractiveness as a good setting beautifies even a diamond.
FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, 1863, Will be performed the musical piece entitled a LOAN OF A LOVER. GERTRUDE (second time in New-York,) MRS. JOHN WOOD, with the songs "I don't think I'm ugly," "I've no money," and the duett, with Mr. [illegible], "My [illegible] with sweet contentment bless." AN EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS. After which Planche's elegant comedy of the PRIDE OF THE MARKET.
Marton, the Pride of the Market .... Mrs. JOHN WOOD
Marquis de Volange .... Mr. H. F. Daly
Chevalier de Bellerive .... Mr. Marlowe
Javotte .... Miss Ione Burke
Louise de Volange .... Miss Emma Taylor
Baron Troupland .... Mr. J. H. Stoddard
For rest of characters see bills.
Miss Keene takes great pleasure in announcing that she has in active preparation a new version of Planche's famous fairy extravaganza, THE FAIR ONE WITH THE GOLDEN LOCKS. In which MRS. JOHN WOOD WILL APPEAR IN THE PRINCIPAL ROLE. She has also made an engagement with the compiler of the piece, and talented artist, Mr. C. WALCOT, Sen., who will appear as the King. And, to add to the attractions, the Arab Giant, Mr. GOSHAN will perform a speaking character. Seats secured ten days in advance.

WALLACK'S.
Open at 7¼; begin at 8; over before 11 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,) EIGHTH TIME HERE, The very interesting and highly exciting romantic play, PAULINE. New scenery by Isherwood; original music by Stoepel. Horace de Beauvat, his original character, Mr. Lester Wallack
Henri .... Mr. Browne
Max .... Mr. Floyd
Lucien de Nerval .... Mr. Reynolds
Leon de Beauchamp .... Mr. Norton
Matthias .... Mr. Parkes
Zucara .... Mr. Young
Cyril .... Mr. Parsloe
Notary .... Mr. Hudson
Guillaume .... Mr. Turner
Pauline .... Mrs. Hoey
Mme. de Nerval .... Mrs. John Sefton
Gabrielle .... Miss Madeline Henriques
Harriet .... Miss Mary Barrett
Hostess .... Mrs. Reeves
Babette .... Miss Greene
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY,) will be repeated Bulwer's play of the LADY OF LYONS, which attracted a crowded and delighted audience on Tuesday. MONDAY, Feb. 2—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL, (with the standard cast of this establishment) will be again acted, for the sixth time this season. TUESDAY—Twelfth night of Mr. Lester Wallack's attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK. WEDNESDAY—In compliance with numerous requests and letters received for its repetition, will be acted the ROAD TO RUIN. THURSDAY—The last new comedy of BOSOM FRIENDS will be given. Box Book open for any of the above evenings, from 8 to 4 P. M. To be repeated—"Secrets Worth Knowing," "Money," "The Bachelor of Arts," "A Bold Stroke for a Husband," "The Irish Heiress," "Love and Money," and "The Provoked Husband."

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT. THIS EVENING, JAN. 30, BENEFIT OF MRS. JOHN WOOD. On which occasion she will appear as GERTRUDE, in the musical comedietta of LOAN OF A LOVER. And as MARTON, in Planche's elegant comedy, entitled the PRIDE OF THE MARKET. BOX BOOKS NOW OPEN.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 BROADWAY. POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK. GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. Burlesque opera, LA SOMNAMBULA.
Miss Julia Gould .... as .... Amina
G. Swain Buckley .... as .... Elvino
R. Bishop Buckley .... as .... Alessio
Tickets 25 cents. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7¾. Perform at BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM Tuesday and Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 3 and 4, and At NEWARK, Thursday and Friday, Feb. 5 and 6.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
Dr. COLTON will give an Exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS for LADIES only, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 30, commencing at 3 o'clock. Doors open at 2. Admission, 10 cents.

LECTURES.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. THE LOST ARTS, BY WENDELL PHILLIPS, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 2, 1863. Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the Library, Astor place; Miller's, No. 522 Broadway; Crowen's No. 699 Broadway; Evans', No. 446 Broadway, and Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway. Reserved Seats, (sold only at the Library and Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.) 50 cents.

WENDELL PHILLIPS IN BROOKLYN. "OUR FUTURE" Will be the subject of A LECTURE BY WENDELL PHILLIPS In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 3.

MASON JONES' ORATIONS.
All communications in relation to Mr. JONES' engagements to deliver ORATIONS, must hereafter be addressed to him at Box No. 1,3?? Post-office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER RECEIVES young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. The Winter session consisting of fourteen weeks, commences on Monday the 12th of January.

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn.	John Ferguson, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. John Lord, Stamford, Conn.	O. Hoyt, Esq., Stamford, Conn.
Rev. Graeff Barton, of the Free Academy, New-York.	Francis Skiddy, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Hawley, Stamford, Conn.	George Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Ex-Gov. Minor, Stamford, Conn.	G. Heineken, Esq., New-York.
Capt. W. Skiddy, Stamford, Conn.	E. Quintard, Esq., New-York.
Theodore Davenport, Esq., Stamford, Conn.	C. P. Fischer, Esq., New-York, &c. &c.

For terms, &c., apply to the Principal.

SUNNYSIDE COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL SCHOOL, Irvington Westchester County, N. Y., twenty-four miles from New-York. The next session (half year) commences Feb. 2. For circulars, address the Principal. ALFRED STEBBINS, A. M.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FOR PUPILS OR TEACHERS.—MRS. PAIGE'S unrivaled and unapproachable method of learning the use of the pianoforte and singing, No. 117 West Houston-st., New-York. A fortune for other teachers. Send for a circular.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Winter Term will open on the second MONDAY in February. F. A. ANDREU.

TEACHERS.

TWO YOUNG LADIES, GRADUATES OF a first-class institution, and experienced teachers, desire reengagements either in a school or private family. One is qualified to teach higher English, French, (which she speaks,) oil painting and drawing; the other can instruct in higher English, French, Latin and music. Terms moderate. Satisfactory references given. Address, with full particulars, M. J. C., Box No. 11?, Newburgh, N. Y.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, BY A GRADUATE of Yale College, who has had experience in teaching, and is well qualified to teach the classics, mathematics and the usual branches of an English education, a position as teacher. Good testimonials given. Address, stating particulars as to salary, &c., "F.," Post-office Box No. 2?? New-London, Conn.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in teaching drawing and painting, wax and hair flowers, and common English, desires a position as teacher in a school, or family in exchange for board. Good references given. Address, for three days, E., Poughkeepsie Post-office.

AS GOVERNESS.—A YOUNG LADY, A GRADUATE of one of the first Seminaries of Europe, desires a situation as governess; her teaching in French, German, music and English, is of the best and most approved method. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 1?1 Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
THE WEDDING DAY APPROACHES, MISS LAVINIA WARREN, THE QUEEN OF BEAUTY, will be MARRIED TO GEN. TOM. THUMB, TUESDAY, FEB. 10. After which she will never be exhibited. ONLY A VERY FEW DAYS MORE, THEN, remain for the public to see her. During those few days she will be seen in company with COMMODORE NUTT, THE FAMOUS $30,000 NUTT, from 10 o'clock, A. M. till 10 P. M. HER MORNING LEVEES, from 10 to 12, are much less crowded, and more comfortable for LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES, and as the Manager is determined to accommodate every visitor to the fullest extent—to have every one see all the attractions of the Museum, he has made arrangements to GIVE DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE THIS MORNING AT 11 O'CLOCK, THIS AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND THIS EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK, and the same chaste, elegant, and strictly moral drama, CHARLES THE SECOND; OR, WAGGERIES IN WAPPING, will be produced at each. MISS WARREN AND COM. NUTT will be introduced to the audience on the stage between the acts of the Drama at each performance, where every visitor has an excellent opportunity to see them. They will also be seen ON THE PLATFORM IN THE MAIN HALL of the Museum, at intervals during the day and evening. This extraordinary trio of human beings, THE SMALLEST EVER KNOWN, TOGETHER WEIGHING ONLY 84½ POUNDS, constitute the greatest curiosity the world has ever produced. Miss WARREN'S WARDROBE is so extensive that she appears in a different dress every day, and in a choice selection of her splendid jewels, always including her magnificent DIAMOND "ENGAGEMENT RING," which she kindly exhibits to her visitors. Also, to be seen at all hours every day and evening, the GRAND AQUARIA, ALBINO FAMILY, WHAT IS IT? CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by Herr Driesbach, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, &c. Mr. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears in his inimitable songs at each performance. Admission, 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

Nature's miniature, often, fair lady, I've seen,
But n'er saw one before from all blemishes free.
'Tis no wonder they style thee of beauty the queen;
For Eugenie herself must surrender to thee.
No wonder a victim of "love at first sight,"
The "General" surrendered to beauty so rare;
Nature matched you herself, so the match must be right,
And she challenges Earth to produce such a pair!

BROADWAY MENAGERIE.
No. 6?? Broadway.
L. B. Lent .... Manager
Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., with the most magnificent collection of LIVING WILD ANIMALS in America. The premises occupied by the Menagerie having been materially enlarged, in future THREE PERFORMANCES DAILY will be given at 11½ A. M., 3 and 8½ P. M., when the WONDERFUL PERFORMING ELEPHANTS, ANTONY and CLEOPATRA, who actually stand upon their heads, dance, play upon musical instruments, and execute feats of an equally extraordinary character will be introduced, together with highly-trained PONIES, MONKEYS and MULES. Admission 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

AFTERNOON EXHIBITION.
Dr. COLTON will give to ladies and children an exhibition of the LAUGHING GAS, at the Cooper Institute, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 31, together with a brilliant variety of chemical experiments—a balloon ascent, &c., with lucid explanations. Admission—adults, 10 cents; children, 5 cents. Open at 2; commence at 3 o'clock.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA.
Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for a Gentleman and Two Ladies $10 00
Single Tickets for a Gentleman 5 00
Ladies' Tickets .... [illegible]
Minors under 16 years of age 3 00
Apply at the Principal Office, No. 474 Broadway, and at the Pond, 58th-st. and 5th-av.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.—Twenty-first season, 1862—1863. Third concert at Irving Hall, SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1863. Orchestral Pieces—Schumann's Symphony No. 1, Concert Overture by Rubinstein, Overture to Tannhauser by Wagner, and Beethoven's Concerto in G for the piano. Solo Performers—Messrs. E. Perring, Tenor, and S. B. Mills, Piano. Conductor—Theodore Eisfeld. Extra member tickets for sale at the usual places. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the concert, $1 50 each. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock. By order. L. SPIER, Secretary.

BANVARD'S NEW HALL OF ART, NO. 6?? Broadway, near Bond-st.—The original panoramas of the Mississippi, the War, and Sea of Gallilee, every evening at 7½, and Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; children, 15 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York, No. 127 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

MUSICAL.

WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW PIANO FORTE ESTABLISHMENT, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st.
The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that, having purchased the interest of his brother, ED. G. BRADBURY, in the firm of LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, (which firm will dissolve on the 31st day of January instant,) he will also withdraw his own interest from the said firm, and will open on Feb. 2 proximo, his new warerooms for the sale of his celebrated piano fortes. WM. B. BRADBURY, No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby-st., one block east of Broadway.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the *New-York Times* says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts. NEW STYLE PARLOR GRAND PIANOS. B. & H. would invite attention to an entirely new style of Parlor Grand Pianos, unique in design, unrivaled for beauty, and superior to all others in richness, fullness and excellence of tone. Also, on hand a fine assortment of square Pianos, of all the celebrated makers, for sale at manufacturers' prices. Second-hand Pianos, from $60 to $150. Pianos to rent cheap. Also, Carhart & Needham's celebrated Melodeons and Harmoniums, specially selected by G. F. BRISTOW, No. 765 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; also, fine-toned new instruments of light elastic touch, iron frames, overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. F. DAVIES, 467 Broome-st., west of B'y.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.'S NEW STYLE Piano Fortes, for two hundred and ten dollars, for sale at No. 728 Broadway. Warranted perfect in every particular.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY, REAL AND IMITATION LACE, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, PARIS FLOWERS AND MILLINERY GOODS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, CORSETS AND MADE-UP UNDER CLOTHING, HOOP SKIRTS, &C., WHITE GOODS, TARLATANS, LINENS, HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS, LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERY LACES AND MUSLINS, FINE FLANNELS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c. N. B.—Always a fine assortment BEST QUALITY LADIES' PARIS KID GLOVES, our own importation, lower than any other house in the City. Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. ELGER has a large and well assorted stock of French and German corsets, purchased before the great advance, which she is selling below the regular price. Nice fitting corsets at $1; new shaped skirts, best steel, [illegible] cents; also, misses' white and skirts. N. B.—Paris kid gloves, only 75 cents, bright colors. Nos. [illegible] Broadway, near 13th-st.

WM. H. DENNING'S PURE CRAB-APPLE CIDER. Warranted to be the pure juice of the crab-apple, prepared with extreme care, and of superior flavor, is now being received and for sale in cases of quarts and pints, by the sole agent, MARTIN H. ROBERTS, 103 Pearl-st.

COTTON SEED.—[illegible] POUNDS UPLAND and Sea Island cotton seed just received. For sale in lots to suit by SHEPPARD & SEWARD, 2? Pearl-st.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Depredations by the Rebel Steamer Oreto, or Florida.

Several Northern Vessels Reported Captured and Destroyed.

MOVEMENTS OF OUR NATIONAL VESSELS.

A U. S. Steamer Fired Into by a Spanish War Vessel.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

In my last letter by the *Bio Bio*, which left here on the 22d, I mentioned the arrival of the Confederate steamer-of-war *Florida*, from Mobile, at this port. She went out on the morning of the same day as the *Bio Bio* left, nearly about the same time, evidently with no good intentions toward the commerce of the United States. On the following day, the 23d inst., Havana was disturbed by a telegraphic message transmitted from Matanzas to the *Diario* of this city, and which appeared in the afternoon bulletin of that newspaper, announcing the destruction of an American vessel, no great distance from Matanzas, by the *Florida*. The following is the message, as given in the bulletin of the *Diario*:

MATANZAS, Friday, Jan. 23—11:05 A. M.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* took as a prize, a few miles distant from this port, the American brig *Windward*, which had left here for the United States with a cargo of molasses. The crew of the brig arrived here this morning in a boat.

The United States steamer *Wachusett*, Commander FLEMING, with Admiral WILKES on board, arrived here yesterday. If she had been a day sooner, perhaps, the above mischief might have been prevented. As it was she went out the same day, and it is to be hoped has come up with the Confederate pirate and shown her no favors. The capture of one or two vessels by the *Florida* has given rise to all sorts of ridiculous stories—the one ship that she took on her way from Mobile to here being magnified into five, and the one that she has taken near Matanzas being magnified into three. As distances increase, the proportions or numbers are made by the same ratio to likewise increase.

It appears that the *Florida* left Mobile on the 16th inst., at night. On the 17th she fell in with the American brig *Estelia*, about thirty miles from Tortugas, which vessel was on her way from Santa Cruz, in the Island of Cuba, bound to Boston, and after putting her crew on board their steamer, burned it. The cargo of the *Estelia* consisted of 152 hogsheads of Muscovado sugar, 55 hogsheads, 138 barrels of molasses, 13 barrels of honey, and 20 tons of Granadillo wood, the whole shipped by the firm of RODRIGUEZ & Co., of Santa Cruz. The *Florida* is reported to have taken and destroyed several other vessels on her voyage to this port from Mobile, but nothing certain is given. I do not vouch for the authenticity.

According to the *Boletin Mercantil* of Porto Rico, of the 7th inst., received here, the United States steamer *San Jacinto* arrived at Ponce, a port of the above-named island, on the 1st of January, and left after her Commander had visited the American Consul. Her Commander offered to act as convoy for vessels proceeding to the United States. The *San Jacinto* carried information to Porto Rico of two Confederate privateers having left St. Thomas. On leaving Ponce the *San Jacinto* directed her course to Mayaguez, a port of the same island.

The French war transport steamer *Ione*, Commander M. LEFER DE LA MOTTE, carrying an armament of four cannon, arrived at Santiago de Cuba on the 14th inst., for the purpose of embarking the remainder of the mules bought in this island for the French expeditionary army in Mexico.

The Spanish war steamer *Blasco de Garay*, which has been stationed at New-Orleans for some time past, is expected back in a few days, and the screw steamer *Santa Lucia* has been ordered to take her place.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the Prince of Asturias, the heir to the Spanish throne, the morning was ushered in by salvos of artillery from the cannon of the fortress of Cabañas, with a repetition of the same at noon, the ships were all decked out gaily with various banners, and the precincts of the palace wore an air of unusual animation from the throngs of military, naval and civil employés, as well as of other classes of the *haut ton*, who paid their respects to the Captain-General on this public occasion.

The *Eagle*, in her last voyage from New-York, brought here Gen. MIRAMON, wife and child. How long his sojourn will be with us I will not pretend to determine, or whether his ultimate destination is Mexico, *nous verrons*.

We have had here a snap of cold weather lately, which, although agreeable to some, has caused among the natives any amount of colds and catarrhs. It is the fashion here to give a fancy name to any prevailing complaint, so the one now pretty general there has been given the name of *tran cazo*, which signifies *a hard blow*,—very appropriate. This Winter, however, the cold weather has not been, as is usually the case, dry; on the contrary, we have had a great deal of rainy, stormy weather, which has put the streets of Havana into a deplorable condition. The *Prensa* of the 22d, says on this subject, "The streets of Havana presented a dreadful appearance, on leaving the theatre, from the effects of last night's rain. The fearful condition of our streets is incredible to those who are not acquainted with them; they are no longer interminable mud-holes, but real lakes of pestilential water, in which there is not even a stone visible to place the foot in order to cross them. From this lamentable, dreadful condition of our streets proceed all the complaints that in different periods of the year decimate our population. We live in fact in the midst of mud and filth, without any foot pavement—without anything,—and the incessant clamor of the inhabitants of Havana is, before any other reform, the streets, the streets, and always the streets."

If this real description of the state of Havana had been given by a stranger, there is no doubt that it would have been stigmatized as untrue, exaggerated, the result of prejudice and so forth; but coming, as it does, from a newspaper of the city, nobody can make objections to it, and it is unfortunately but too true.

Some time ago, during the administration of SERRANO, when one MANTILLA was what is called the Civil Governor of Havana—for the corporation, in reality, have not the least authority—a contract was made with some Americans to pave the streets of Havana. I understand, however, that they have discontinued, from the difficulty of getting paid—MANTILLA, when spoken to on the subject, saying that there were no funds. This is the individual whom PRIM's friend and one of his Staff, BOSCH, insulted so grossly on their return from the Mexican expedition. MANTILLA, it appears, had been secretly against PRIM, and at a party, meeting BOSCH, went up to speak to him; the latter, however, instead of returning his salutation, turned off on his heel, muttering some contemptuous expressions not very complimentary to MANTILLA, such as "thief." To what particular act this opprobrious term was applied I do not know, but public opinion here seems to say that MANTILLA was more occupied in enriching himself than in looking after the public interest. He has, however, now left, and gone to Spain, a successor to him having come out with Gen. DULCE. He still, however, retains the office of Counselor in the State Council, appointed a year or so ago, with a fat salary of some thousand dollars a year, although it appears strange to most people how he can perform the duties here when he is some thousands of miles off. Another official, Col. VIVANCO, has, I understand, been dismissed by our new Captain-General, and is about to leave also for the mother country. The cause of his departure is stated in the newspapers of this place to be ill health—a state of the constitution very prevalent with office-holders when they are about to leave their employments.

The following more ample details of the doings of the *Florida* since she left here, are given from the columns of the *Diario*, as issued in this afternoon extra of this day, the 24th; the information is given in a letter directed to that journal by their correspondent at Matanzas:

MATANZAS, Jan. 23—Midnight.

It is said that the American brig *Windward*, which I sent you word by telegraph this morning as having been burnt by the Confederate steamer *Florida*, was taken a prize outside the maritime jurisdiction of our coast.

It is said that the *Florida* took likewise three other vessels of the merchant service of the United States, which it burnt, sending their crews on shore. It appears that the *Florida* chased another, but left off doing so, from the vessel seeking safety inside our maritime jurisdiction. The four vessels were from Cardenas with cargoes.

In addition to the above, a respectable commercial house of this place, says the *Diario*, has favored us with the following telegraphic message, which they received yesterday:

CARDENAS, Thursday, Jan. 22—9.45 P. M.

The Confederate steamer *Florida* has just taken as prizes two vessels, at some distance from our coast, and burnt one of them.

We have been assured that another telegraphic message has been received in this City, according to which the two vessels taken prizes by the *Florida* outside of the maritime jurisdiction were burnt.

To-day, the 24th, there entered a small Confederate vessel of 17 tons burden, called the *G. Worth*, commander Capt. PENNINGTON, with cotton, from Florida in four days, consigned to the house of SCHNABELIUS & Co., of this port.

We are informed, by the arrival of the *Pajaro del Oceano* at Santiago de Cuba, that the Spanish mail steamer from Cadiz to this place, had been obliged to stop at Porto Rico from some accident to her machinery. Her delay in arriving had caused some alarm here. LARA.

Additional and Important—A Number of Vessels Reported Captured by the Florida—A United States Steamer Fired Into by a Spanish Man-of-War.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1863.

Nothing is being talked of here but the atrocities committed by the rebel pirate *Florida*, under the command of Capt. J. NEWLAND MAFFIT.

The *Florida* left this port at daybreak on the 22d instant, and met the American bark *La Ciguena*, fifteen days from Portland.

The *Florida* had the English flag hoisted, on approaching the *La Ciguena*, but subsequently hoisted the Confederate flag and lowered a boat.

Capt. ABBE, of the *La Ciguena*, seeing this, made directly for the Jawaco shore, from which he was only about two miles distant.

As the boat could not catch up with the *La Ciguena*, it was signaled and recalled, and the *Florida* left for Matanzas.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 22d inst., when about four miles from the coast of Matanzas, the *Florida* captured the American brig *Windward*, Capt. ROBERTS, which had just left that port.

The *Windward* was burnt and her crew, eight men in all, were sent ashore in their own boat. She was loaded with molasses and was bound to Portland. The cargo belonged to a Spanish merchant. The captain owned about $500 in the vessel, and a purse is being made up for him among the shipmasters and merchants of this port. Four hundred dollars had been collected up to this morning.

The *Florida* next went to Cardenas where, early yesterday morning, the 23d inst., she burned the American brig *Cora Ann* of Machias, Me., Capt. SMALL.

The *Cora Ann* was loaded with shooks from Philadelphia. She was burnt when one mile from land, between Cayo Piedra and Cayo Mono.

The Captain and crew of the *Cora Ann* were sent into Cardenas in their own boat.

Soon after the *Florida* captured two more brigs, just out from Cardenas. She burnt one and sank the other.

A schooner which arrived here this morning reports having seen the *Florida*, with the English flag flying, steering for the Bahamas.

The United States steamer *Reaney*, which left this port at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, returned here again about 1 o'clock this afternoon, she having been fired into by the Spanish man-of-war *Princesa de Asturias*.

The commander of the *Princesa de Asturias* first fired a blank shot at the *Reaney*, which Capt. BELL, her commander, took to be a signal for a pilot, as he was only about six miles from the Moro Castle, and consequently paid no attention to it.

Soon after there came another shot at the *Reaney*, when Capt. BELL ordered his vessel to be stopped, and just as this was done, two more shots came from the *Princesa de Asturias*.

The Captain of the *Reaney* then went on board the Spanish man-of-war—a boat having been sent to him for that purpose—but Capt. BELL, not understanding what was said to him, he returned to Havana to communicate with the American Consul, who ordered him immediately back to his vessel.

The United States gunboat *Oneida*, which had come in, gone out, and come in again, went out soon after.

The United States gunboat *Wachusett* came in on the evening of the 22d inst., twelve hours after the departure of the *Florida*.

The *Wachusett* coaled yesterday, and sailed again this morning.

The Confederates here are in the highest glee, and are having merry times.

Mr. HELM, the agent of the Confederate Government, holds receptions every Friday evening. At the one held last night Mayor WOOD's daughter was present.

The Confederate schooner *Ray* arrived here on the 23d instant, after a seven days' passage from Mobile. She is forty-five tons burden, and is loaded with cotton.

Arrived, Jan. 24, the Confederate schooner *General Worth*, after a passage of four days from Florida. She is 17 tons burden, and has a cargo of cotton.

The Confederate schooner *Mary C. Harris* will sail from here for Matamoras to-morrow, the 25th inst.

The French Consul-General here drew on the French Treasury last week for a million of dollars, and the draft was cashed by the Spanish Bank.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Confirmation of the News of the Defeat of the French Vanguard.

Another Rumored Defeat Eight Leagues from Puebla.

A Division of the French Routed by 10,000 Mexicans.

ABANDONMENT OF JALAPA AND TAMPICO.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 22, 1863.

The rumor of the defeat of the French before Puebla is apparently corroborated by a letter from Vera Cruz, which appears in the *Prensa* of the 20th; and as there is still uncertainty as to the truth or falsehood of the report, I have thought it preferable to give the letter in full from the columns of the *Prensa*, so that the reader may decide for himself what degree of credence should be attached to the report:

VERA CRUZ, Friday, Jan. 9, 1863.

I seize the opportunity of the departure of an English steamer to send you these lines and the accompanying numbers of the *Veracruzano*, the only newspapers that I have now at my disposal. In these latter there are no news; and although in this place spicy and recent reports are current, I do not even dare to give them entire credit, without its being deemed that party spirit has to do with my belief, for if some are favorable for the invaded, others are favorable for the invaders. Both the one and the other can only be regarded as rumors, and therefore, if you like to make use of them, I will disgorge them first of all, and afterward give you the little that is certain.

First Rumor.—It is reported that NEGRETE sallied out of Puebla with 10,000 men, to surprise a French Division, composed of 14,000, which he came up with on this side of Puebla, in the plain of Acajete, routing the French and killing 2,000. This action and other skirmishes have stirred up Gen. FOREY, who left immediately for Puebla, determined to take possession of it "presently." The truth is, the siege train is still leaving Vera Cruz.

Second Report.—I have just been assured that Puebla has been given up to the French.

One spicy report is followed by another still spicier.

Certain News.—The troops that were at Tampico have returned to this place, and with them the Ex-Alcalde Don FLORENTINO LOPEZ, Don CARLOS MIRANDA, Don ANTONIO ARNAU and other employés, who have not been able to enjoy their places in that city from its being deserted by the inhabitants on account of the French. It is said that the Tampico expedition was intended to obtain 2,000 mules that four merchants of Vera Cruz had contracted to furnish if they were assisted with a military force, under a penalty of $25,000 if they did not fulfill their engagement. In spite of all, they were only able to obtain 160 mules; the fine had been put in force, and the military expedition has returned to be incorporated with the rest of the army.

Jalapa has also been abandoned by the French, and it is said for certain that the Juarist Governor, DIAZ MION, has occupied it. We are again cut off from communication with that city.

Many Spaniards here are realizing as quick as they can, so as to leave the Republic next April. Our bad condition increases, and whilst they are talking in Europe of alliance, we are eating here the bitter fruit of comity."

The *Veracruzano* contains only the following:

"A letter from Orizaba, dated Dec. 30, says that 200 men deserted from Cerro de Loreto, in Puebla, having first spiked the cannon.

The small-pox, it was said, had not increased in Vera Cruz."

In another communication from Orizaba, dated Dec. 24, it is said that Gen. BAZAINE arrived on the 18th at Perote. The vanguard of his army, under the command of Col. MARGUERITTE, consisting of the African Chasseurs, had a fight on the other side of Los Vigas with the troops of AURELIANO RIVERA, in which the French were victorious.

The *Bio-Bio*, which had been expected here from New-Orleans on her return voyage to New-York, arrived at last yesterday, after a delay of several days beyond the time that she was expected—having been five days out—rather a long period for a steamer, as the voyage between Havana and New-Orleans is generally performed in three days.

On the same afternoon on which she arrived, we were honored with the arrival of the Confederate armed steamer *Florida*, Commander Mr. MAFFITT, from Mobile, in five days, having, as it appears, run the blockade. She did a little mischief on her way to this port, having taken and burned the American brig *Estelia*, the crew of which were brought and landed here in Havana by the *Florida*, consisting of eight individuals.

The *Bio-Bio*, it appears, was prevented from leaving New-Orleans on her appointed day of sailing until the afternoon of the 16th inst., by order of the military authorities. The *Columbia* is to leave New-Orleans for New-York to-day, the 22d inst., touching at this port on her way.

The same account, evidently written in the French interest, says that nothing new has occurred in San Andreas, Tehuacan, &c., the inhabitants of all which places are quite content, and determined to defend themselves against every incendiary and evil-doer, whoever he may be, who makes war against the people, and not against those who are reputed as enemies.

Talking of Puebla, the same account says:

"All the news that arrives here (Vera Cruz) agrees in saying that, under pretence of going to fight Gen. MEJIA, troops, artillery and warlike materials leave Puebla every day; but it is conjectured that this is done by GONZALES ORTEGA to get away and not defend the place, but to abandon it and retire into the interior."

The writer of the above says: "If this news is true, I believe operations will be soon undertaken against Puebla, to prevent his retiring." LARA.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

HAVANA, Thursday, Jan. 22.

The English steamer *Nus*, from Vera Cruz, brings dates to the 9th, and confirms what I sent you in my last, which came by the steamer *Ossian*.

Gen. BAZAINE, with the vanguard of the Jalapa Division of the French army, 4,000 men, was surprised at Rio Seco at 2 A. M. on the 18th, by Gen. RIVERA with 600 cavalry, during a dense fog. During the consternation, French killed French, and their loss is estimated at 1,500. The Mexican loss is reported at 130. The French officers were lanced and dragged off.

Gen. QUESADA surprised and captured the greater part of a convoy, which had left Jalapa for Perote, killing 27 of the guard and losing 7.

Gen. NEGRETE, with 10,000 men, made a sortie from Puebla and at Acajete attacked a division of French, 14,000 strong, eight leagues from Puebla, and completely routed them. They returned to Orizaba.

Jalapa has been abandoned. Tampico has also been abandoned.

The armed force which went for mules has returned, bringing 160.

The small-pox still rages at Vera Cruz.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ORETO.

A Letter from the Blockading Fleet.

The New-Orleans *Delta*, of the 20th, has the following letter:

OFF MOBILE, Friday, Jan. 16, 1863.

There was a great commotion among the blockading fleet off this harbor last evening. The rebel steamer *Oreto*, which has been lying in Mobile Bay for some months, succeeded in escaping to sea in the presence of seven blockading vessels. The *R. R. Cuyler*, one of the fastest steamers, immediately gave chase, and was gaining on her, when the two disappeared in the distance. The *Cuyler* was firing at her continually during the chase, from her long-range guns, and as she was gaining rapidly, great hopes are entertained that she will bring the audacious rebel to. The *Oreto* is commanded by MAFFIT, formerly of the United States navy.

The other day, the British Consul came out of Mobile under a flag of truce, and went on board the *Susquehanna*, to await communication with an English ship. Toward nightfall, a rebel armed vessel, filled with men, came out under a flag of truce. She was hailed, and responded that she wanted to see the British Consul. A boat was sent aboard, but the commander of the rebel vessel would not give further explanation of his audacity than he wanted to see the British Consul.

It is just to say of the British Consul, who, during this "interlude," was on board the *Susquehanna*, refused to see the rebel commander, and declared that he could not account for his assumption and presumption in asking for him.

Undoubtedly the rebel boat came out with the intention of surprising the blockading fleet, just as the Buffalo Bayou rebels surprised the fleet at Galveston, Jan. 1, 1863.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Democrats and the United States Senatorship.

The "Arbitrary Arrest" Question Considered in the Assembly.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1863.

The proclamation made by Mr. DEAN, in the House, yesterday, that he was prepared to support a conservative Republican for the United States Senate, finds practical interpretation in the fact that the Democrats are engaged in soliciting from the Union side of the House support for THURLOW WEED, to whom they pledge the nomination in the Democratic caucus. They ask the coöperation of a certain number of Union members to make the scheme successful. Concerning the use of Mr. WEED's name by his life-time opponents against his life-time friends, I am able to state, on most excellent authority, that it is wholly without his knowledge or approval; and that on his return to the city—he being temporarily absent—he will lose no time in arresting a scheme that is fraught with mischief, save only to those who, in the interest of FERNANDO WOOD, after having failed to involve the State in revolution, now undertake this use of his name.

The high duty of choosing Mr. KING's successor in the United States Senate is approached by the Union members with a becoming sense of its importance, and in a spirit of harmony, concession and conciliation that promises everything for the issue. Preferences exist, it is true; but I believe the disposition is universal to surrender them whenever it becomes necessary to do so, to the end that New-York may continue to be represented in the United States Senate by two Senators, not only capable, but faithful to the great interests of the country and the popular sentiment of the State. There is no disposition manifested to proceed to extremes in any respect, but there is on all hands, so far as the majority are concerned, a desire to act with a sincere regard for the best interest of the country, and so as not to disappoint the just expectations of the supporters of the Government.

In the proceedings of the Assembly and Senate there will be recognized certain bills with familiar faces, but with slightly new garb; at the same time there are others that in their titles have a familiar sound—indeed they have been likened to the ringing of the bell, which certain parties will understand.

It is evident that the Assembly, after having been blown about in the sea of disorder, will not require many days to get into working order, and it is clear enough that there will be no lack of business.

Speaker CALLICOT is proving himself fully equal to his place. No one doubted that he would. The factious interposition of obstacles to business, so freely threatened, has not as yet been attempted, and I do not believe any will be. Such threats are more worthy in the breach than the observance.

Nor is there more faith observed for the promises made by Democratic members not to serve on Committees appointed by Speaker CALLICOT. Indeed, it might be said with entire truth that the prevalent disposition is of quite another sort; and I presume that Speaker CALLICOT is exempt from some of the badgering for favorite places on Committees, which his predecessors have experienced. As yet, little or nothing is known concerning the intentions of the Speaker as to the places that its members shall occupy. It is presumed, however, that the first position, that of Chairman of Ways and Means, will be offered to Mr. SHERWOOD.

It is hardly probable that the Committees will be announced this week.

In the House Mr. DEAN broke ground on the arbitrary arrest question, by calling up his resolutions. He wanted to have the subject discussed before the election of Senator next Tuesday, for he thought it had a direct bearing on the Senatorial question.

Mr. REDINGTON, of St. Lawrence, "could not see it in that light," and moved that Mr. DEAN's resolutions be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, instead of a Special Committee. They were, however, made the special order for to-morrow at 12 o'clock. RODERICK.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

REPORTS FAVORABLY.

By Mr. FOLGER—Confirming the official acts of Ex-Gov. MORGAN.

Also amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to misdemeanors.

BILLS NOTICED.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—Relative to the trans[illegible] of passengers and freight from different points to New-York.

By Mr. HARDIN—Amendatory of the code of procedure relative to witnesses being shown on their own behalf.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. BRADLEY—Amendatory of the act relative to Savings Banks.

By Mr. CLARK—Amendatory of the Revised Statutes relative to the dog tax. It provides that the tax be applied to the payment of the damages done to sheep by dogs, and the residue at the end of the year applied to the support of the poor.

Mr. WOODRUFF called up the concurrent resolution of the Assembly for the appointment of a Joint Committee to draft a proper bill for the establishment of an Asylum and Hospital for sick and wounded soldiers.

The resolution was adopted without dissent.

Messrs. ANGEL and RAMSEY, from the majority of the Special Committee, made a report, replying to the message of Gov. SEYMOUR regarding the alleged disorderly proceedings in the Assembly, assailing the position taken by the Governor.

The report was laid on the table till Mr. CONNOLLY could present a minority report.

Recess till 7 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MONTGOMERY in the Chair, to consider the Governor's Message.

Mr. BAILEY took the floor, and reviewed the Message so far as it related to National affairs. He claimed it to be the duty of every man to rally to the support of the Government. It was no part of the patriot to stand afar off, and rail at those who carry on the Government. He claimed the Message was devoted to the causes of the war and attacks upon the Administration. The North could have never prevented the war by any concessions Gov. SEYMOUR might have inaugurated. He claimed that Gov. SEYMOUR was wrong when he hinted that the discussion of the Slavery question was the cause of the war. He alleged that the Governor was obliged to distort facts to point his sarcasm.

Mr. BAILEY occupied the floor until 9 o'clock, and the Message was then made the special order for Thursday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

On the reading of the proceedings of yesterday, as described in the Journal,

Mr. FIELDS moved to correct the misstatement of facts by which it was made to appear that the call for the previous question on the Senatorial resolution was made by Mr. DEPEW, in order, before Judge DEAN rose to a question of privilege, which was not the fact.

Mr. DEAN stated that the facts were as stated by Mr. FIELDS, but he (DEAN) had no hopes after yesterday's rulings, that any correction would be made.

Mr. DEPEW stated the facts as remembered by him, holding that after he called up the resolution, he never yielded the floor until he moved the previous question a second time.

The House refused to make the correction proposed by Mr. FIELDS.

The Governor's Message was made the special order for Thursday evening next.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. WARD—To amend the act confirming the ordinance of the New-York Common Council, passed Nov. 27, 1855, by authorizing the Comptroller to audit the account and ascertain the amount due contractors, and draw a warrant for the same.

A bill to pay the officers and pages employed, pending the organization of the Assembly, was passed, the rules being suspended for that purpose.

Resolutions complimentary to Mr. CUSHMAN for his fairness and ability in conducting the proceedings of the Assembly prior to its organization, were adopted unanimously.

Mr. FREAR, of Richmond, moved the resolutions; Judge DEAN, of New-York, seconded them, and on motion of Mr. FIELDS they were ordered to be engrossed and presented to the Clerk.

Mr. DEAN called up the resolutions relating to "arbitrary arrests," and creating a Committee to investigate such arrests.

Mr. DEAN briefly gave the reasons why the resolutions ought to be adopted. The cause had been tried, the verdict rendered, and it is now the duty of this House to pass judgment. He designated the acts of the General Government as worse than those of any European Government. He cited the case of Rev. Mr. BENEDICT, of Erie County, saying a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge HALL to have Mr. BENEDICT brought before him, but the United States Marshal was instructed by a telegram from Mr. STANTON to resist the writ. Another case was that of Mrs. BRINSMADE, and Marshal BAKER is still retained in his office by the General Government, notwithstanding that he (BAKER) made infamous overtures to Mrs. BRINSMADE as a condition of her release. He (DEAN) took the ground that while Gov. MORGAN held the office of Major-General under the Federal Government, SIMEON DRAPER, the head of the Board of Charities and Corrections, was United States Marshal, and superintendent KENNEDY the Deputy United States Marshal, and that the United States Marshal had no power to resist the outrages of the General Government. He reminded the House that the case of Rev. Mr. BENEDICT did not occur in the City of New-York, but in Western New-York, sometimes called the infected district, where the abduction of "MORGAN" brought on a political revolution, and raised up the "Warwick," who, for thirty-three years past, has made and unmade Governors and Presidents. He only abdicated last week when it was found that the devil he had raised was not to be put down by his powers or that of the Secretary of State. He (DEAN) thought it was better to act on the resolutions now, so as to see whether this Legislature was prepared to elect to the Senate of the United States a man who justifies these "arbitrary arrests."

Mr. PENDLETON was ready to discuss the resolutions at the proper time. He moved to refer them to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. REDINGTON then moved the previous question on his motion.

Mr. HOLMES designated the call for the previous question as cowardly in the extreme.

Mr. SEYMOUR spoke on the special side.

The "previous question" was not ordered, and the resolutions were made the special order for to-morrow.

Adjourned.

Appointments by the Governor.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 29.

Gov. SEYMOUR has appointed Capt. DOWLING Police Justice of New-York, in place of Justice BRENNAN, the present Comptroller of that City.

Gov. SEYMOUR has also appointed ANTHONY EICKHOFF, of New-York, to a responsible position on his Staff.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION, COMPANY!—Volunteers, who expect to retain their health unimpaired during the campaign, must see to it themselves. Do not trust to the Army Surgeons. Supply yourselves with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. Every English Soldier's Knapsack contains them. Only 25 cents per Box or Pot. 312

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO READ CHARACTER.—A private class of ladies and gentlemen is now forming at No. 308 Broadway, for instruction in practical phrenology. Application should be made at once. But a limited number can be admitted.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SEE "FOOTE'S PATENT UMBRELLA LOCK STAND" at Wheeler & Wilson's, 505 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

JAN. 29—In steamship *Edinburgh*, from Liverpool—Wm. Fielding, H. Steele, Henry Wright, Marshall Talbot, S. S. Tilborn, W. R. Bailey, Wm. E. Bell, Gerald Farrell, Henry Myers, John Coates, G. Bassett Kay, S. L. Green, Mr. Hewson, C. Nicholls, lady and child, George Wood and lady, Thomas Darling, lady and infant, Mrs. M. A. Baker, Mrs. Margaret Hastings, Rev. G. Haven, Wm. Smith.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	7 12	Sun sets	5 15	Moon sets	4 05

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	4 06	Gov. Island	4 55	Hell Gate	6 35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....THURSDAY, Jan. 29.

Cleared.

Bark Therese, (Brem.,) Holbert, Marseilles, Moeller & De Verter.

Brig Anna, (Old.,) Kasebohm, Bordeaux, Boetjer & De Verter.

Schooners A. H. Gott, Thompson, Beaufort, Thomas & Holmes; Lydia Ann, Lawson, Annamessex.

Arrived.

Steamship Edinburgh, (Br.,) McGuigan, Liverpool Jan. 14, at 10 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 14, at 2:30 P. M., off Tormby light-ship, passed steamship Etna, bound in; 19th, at 4½ P. M., 5 miles east of Fastnet, passed a large steamer, supposed to be the Great Eastern, hence for Liverpool; 18th, at 11 A. M., lat. 51 22, lon. 13 16, passed a brig bound west, could not distinguish her numbers; at 4½ P. M., lat. 57 21, lon. 14 56, passed a large steamer, supposed the Europa, bound east; 28th, at 3:37 P. M., stopped off the bar, could find no pilot; 29th, at 7:37 A. M., received pilot.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Jan. 24, at 5½ P. M., to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Jan. 28, at 10½ A. M., lat. 38 38, lon. 73 30, saw a large body of smoke on the eastern horizon, supposed to be a vessel on fire. 28th, 3½ P. M., passed steamer Augusta, Dinsmore, for New-York.

Steamer Star of the South, Woodhull, Port Royal, S. C., with passengers to the U. S. Assistant Quartermaster. On the 26th inst., the U. S. transport Matanzas, Capt. Leisegang, arr. at Port Royal from Fortress Monroe, bringing the 118th Regiment New-York Volunteers; she was to sail again for the North on the 28th; also, on the same day, (26th,) the Mayflower, Capt. Young, arrived, all well.

U. S. M. steamship Bio Bio, Drew, New-Orleans Jan. 16, at 5 P. M., and S. W. Pass 17th at 8 A. M., via Havana 22d, at 5 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam, Heincken & Co. Had heavy head winds and high seas the entire passage.

Steam transport St. Mary, Talbot, New-Orleans at 5 P. M., Jan. 20, arr. at Key West on the afternoon of the 23d, and left again at noon on the following day, arriving at Sandy Hook on the 28th.

Steamship Augusta Dinsmore, Smith, Port Royal, S. C., Jan. 24, via Beaufort, N. C. Experienced strong N. E. gales from Hatteras.

Steamer [illegible], Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Liberty, Patterson, Liverpool Nov. 26, with coal to J. & N. Smith. Dec. 11, D. Oman, a seaman, of Liverpool, fell overboard from the spanker boom, and was lost. Dec. 28, lat. 46, lon. 43 12, experienced a hurricane from N. W.; shipped a sea which carried away bulwarks fore and aft, blowed the furled sails from the yards, and has had continual westerly gales the whole passage.

Ship James L. Bogart, Griffith, Liverpool Dec. 27, with mdse. to Bogart & Kneeland.

Ship Deutschland, Henson, London Dec. 28, and the Lizard Jan. 6, with mdse. and 3 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

U. S. store-ship Courier, Creasy, Port Royal 10 ds.

Ship Spiridon, (of Thomaston,) Jordan, Liverpool 38 ds., with salt to Snow & Burgess.

Ship Escort, Whitman, Vera Cruz 25 ds., in ballast to J. & J. Stuart & Co. Had heavy weather.

Bark Indian Belle, Penney, Matanzas 14 ds., with sugar to H. D. Brookman & Co. Had heavy weather most of the passage.

Bark Barzillai, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) McKenzie, Cardiff via Bermuda 18 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy weather.

Brig Belle Barnard, from a Southern port, came up to the City and proceeded through Hell Gate in charge of a pilot.

Brig Gen. Bailey, Noyes, Fort Clinch, Fla., 15 ds., in ballast to master.

Brig Rolling Sea, (of Lubec,) Howell, Fortune Island 11 ds., with salt to Brett, Son & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Edith Ann, Br., of Westport, N. S.,) Churchill, St. Martins 20 ds., with salt to master. Passed at Sombrero the ship Ella, ldg. for England.

Brig Aroostook, (of Hampden,) Sweet, Marseilles Dec. 11, passed Gibraltar 17th, with wine and salt to L. Gerard.

Schr. Kate Walker, Sullivan, Elizabethport, with coal for Boston.

WIND—Sunset, N. W. and fresh.

Below.

Ship Benjamin R. Milam, Barton, Cadiz Dec. 25, is anchored on the bar.

Ship Sandusky, Hall, Liverpool, Dec. 27.

Bark Alma, from a Southern port, and Br. bark George Durkee.

Also, 3 ships, 4 barks and 1 brig.

Foreign Ports.

At Barbadoes Jan. 1, whaling schr. ——, of Provincetown, recruiting.

At Bermuda Jan. 14, schr. Wm. Devitt, from Boston for Cuba, with mainmast sprung, would sail in 3 ds.; schr. Wm. Edwards, for Turks Island in 3 ds.

At St. Georges, Bermuda, Jan. 7, the Br. bark Barzillai, McKenzie, from Cardiff for New-York, with coal to order, put in short of provisions; 9th, ship Kate Prince, Libby, from Philadelphia for Acapulco, with coal, leaking badly; 12th, Br. bark Mary Ann Peters, Sandford, hence for Antwerp, leaking badly; Br. steamship Gipsey Queen, from Matamoras via Havana, with $200,000 specie, in want of coal.

(PER HIBERNIAN.)

QUEENSTOWN, Jan. 16.

Arrived from New-York—Indian and Santiago, at Melbourne; Waverly at Marseilles; Sarah Ann at Belfast; Carlos Cere and Sake at Flushing; Bavaria at Hamburg.

Arrived from Boston—Victoria at Melbourne.

MEM.—The ship Ann, from Liverpool for New-York, put into Queenstown leaky.

IS THERE any VIRTUE in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER AND ZYLOBALSAMUM?

Convincing Testimony.

REV. C. A. BUCKBEE, Assistant Treasurer American Bible Union, N. Y. City, writes: "I very cheerfully add my testimony to that of numerous friends to the great value of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum."

REV. WM. CUTTER, N. Y. City: "My hair is changed to its natural color, and growing on bald spot."

REV. J. H. CORNELL, N. Y. City: "I procured it for a relative. The falling of the hair stopped, and restored it from being grey to its natural and beautiful color."

REV. J. WEST, Brooklyn, L. I.: "I will testify to their value in the most liberal sense. They have restored my hair where it was bald, and, where grey, to its original color."

REV. A. WEBSTER, Boston, Mass.: "I have used them with great effect. I am now neither bald nor grey. My hair was dry and brittle; it is now soft as in youth."

REV. H. V. DEGEN, Boston, Mass.: "That they promote the growth of the hair where baldness is, I have the evidence of my own eyes."

Sold by Druggists throughout the World.

PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE,

No. 198 Greenwich Street, New-York.

Numerous Certificates as above.

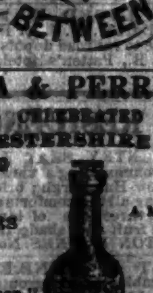
ISAAC SMITH'S

BY THE THOUSAND OR SINGLE ONE

AT 405 BROADWAY BETWEEN WALKER & CANAL STS.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.



EXTRACT of a Letter from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester, MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both popular and economical. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., delightful flavor and zest is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York, Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

LILLIES' CELEBRATED WROUGHT AND CHILLED IRON COMMERCIAL AND BANK BURGLAR FIRE-PROOF SAFES, AND VAULT DOORS.

Lillies' new DOUADECAGORN BANK LOCK challenges the world. Price $50.

M. S. HUBBELL, Agent, No. 193 Broadway.

TO THE VALENTINE TRADE

FOR VALENTINES THAT WILL PLEASE,
For Valentines that will sell,
For Valentines at low prices,
For Valentines at high prices,
For Valentines that will suit everybody,
For Valentines assorted in lots,
For Valentines Comic that are new,
For Valentines Comic Military,
For Valentines Comic that hit all classes,
For Valentines Comic that have a point to them,
For Valentines Comic Friendly,
For Valentine Cards,
For Valentine Envelopes,
For Valentine Packets for Soldiers,
For Valentine Packets for Everybody,
For THE BEST ASSORTMENT of VALENTINES, and everything in the VALENTINE LINE, go to the AMERICAN VALENTINE COMPANY, No. 165 William-st., New-York.

RUBIA MILLS,

Nos. 282 and 284 Washington-st.,

(Between Franklin and North-Moore sts.,)

TABER & PLACE,

DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT COFFEE.

Put up in Tin-foil Pound Papers, 60 in a box, and in bulk.

PRICES RANGE FROM

7 TO 30 CENTS.

All orders sent to us, or to our Agents, PLACE & YOUNG, No. 183 Chambers-st., corner Washington, will receive prompt attention.

For sale by first-class grocers.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY.—Class No. 12, Jan. 2, 1863.

3, 4, 10	Drew	$50,000
17, 22, 62	Drew	10,000
36, 40, 13	Drew	7,000
19, 32, 61	Drew	5,347

In addition to the above, there were distributed 56 prizes of $1,000; 56 prizes of $500; 30 prizes of $400, and 33,282 prizes of various denominations amounting to the sum of $475,326. For information or circulars, address J. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.